NOMINAL COMPOSITION IN TAMIL

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MADURAI KAMARAJ UNIVERSITY

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Nominal Composition in Tamil

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This dissertation was originally submitted to the Annamalai University for the degree of Doctor Philosophy. The degree was awarded in 1975. The same thesis is being published now in a book form with minor corrections suggested by the scrutiny committee appointed by the Madurai Kamaraj University. I thank the committee for accepting this for publication through the University.

I undertook this research under the able guidance of Dr. T. P. Meenakshisundaran, former Professor of Linguistics, Annamalai University. I place in record my sincere thanks to him for his guidance and kind help. After he joined Madurai University as Vice Chancellor Dr. S. Agesthialingom became my supervisor and I am sure without his constant encouragement and able supervision this thesis would not have been completed. Whenever I think about him the famous aphorism in Tamil viz, "paṇpuṭaiyār-p-paṭṭuṇṭu ulaku" comes to my mind. I thank him also for his kind foreword. I thank the authorities of the University Grants Commission for granting me a fellowship during my research at Annamalai University and for granting funds for this publication too.

I sincerely thank Prof. M. Shanmugam Pillai, Head of the Department of Tamil Studies, Madurai Kamaraj University who took great interest in publishing my thesis and also gave a nice foreword.

I thank the authorities of Madurai Kamaraj University for accepting this as a publicattion of the University. My special thanks are due to Dr. V. SP. Manickam, Vice Chancellor, Madurai Kamaraj University for his keen interest in releasing this book as early as possible.

While I was abroad my wife Mrs. V. Saraswathi took all the responsibility of not only looking after the family but also reading the proof sheets. My heartfelt thanks are due to her. Finally I thank Messers Easen Printers for their fine job.

Madurai G. VIJAYAVENUGOPAL
16. 11. 79.

FOREWORD

Prof. S. Agesthialingom, M.A., Ph.D. [Kerala],
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Annamalai University.

An important attribute of human language is its productivity or the ability to produce infinite set of utterances with the help of finite set of elements and rules. The study of this productive mechanism of languages constitutes the study of their grammars. Compounding or composition is such a productive process employed by languages. Dr. G. Vijayavenugopal presents in this book a study of the Nominal Composition in Tamil. This book is a revised version of his Ph.D. dissertation submitted to the CAS in Linguistics, Annamalai University.

Dr. Vijayavenugopal follows the Transformational Generative model with necessary modifications to suit the structure of Tamil. The of impact of Fillmore's [1968] case grammar model is also found in the work, as Tamil is a casal language. The model adopted has helped him to solve structural ambiguities found in compounds like

1. mara-p-peṭṭi 'wooden box
2. paṇa-p-peṭṭi 'cash box'

which show similar structure with the same noun as second member. But in the deep structure the relation is one of instrument and object in [1] and object and locative in [2]. Further abmiguous compounds like

3. tuṇi-p-pai 'cloth bag'

with the same constituents but two different readings give different meanings.

4. tuṇi vaikkiṟa pai 'the bag intended to keep cloth'

5. tuṇiya:l a:ṉa pai 'the bag which is made of cloth'

Such ambiguities are solved when they are derived from different deep structures.

The author also studies in detail the different types of Nominal compounds found in Tamil and explains their syntactic derivation from their deep structure by the application of grammatical transformations. He has also given at the end a grammatical index of the nominal compounds he has studied. There is also a useful appendix which discusses the treatment of compounds by traditional Tamil grammarians and commentators.

This book is an important contribution towards the understanding of the syntactic and semantic structure of the Tamil language. Both the author and the authorities of the Madurai Kamaraj University have to be congratualted for bringing out this work in a book form.

(Sd) S. Agesthialingom

Dr. M. Shanmugam Pillai, M.A., M.Litt, Ph.D.,
Professor & Head of the Department of Tamil Studies,
Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai.

Dr. G. Vijayavenugopal's thesis on "Nominal Composition in Tamil" is an important addition to the study of Tamil Syntax. It follows the theoretical frame work of Transformational Generative Grammar. However it makes a necessary blend of both Transformational Generative Grammar and Semantics.

The rules regarding the Generation of the surface structure of different compounds are explained clearly and convincingly. The explanations regarding the compounds consisting of more than two members are note worthy, especially the ones on the idiomatic nominal compounds which are still a problem in Linguistic theories. Again he proposes a new theory on interpreting the adjectives as derived from adverbs. Similarly his explainations regarding the derivation of the cognated objects and the compound nouns involving a third member with the anaphonic suffix-i (page 143) deserve mention.

Dr. G. Vijayavenugopal has to be congratulated for this work and I have very great pleasure in releasing this important work through the Department of Tamil Studies of the Madurai Kamaraj University.

Sep; 28, 1979. (Sd) M. Shanmugam Pillai

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Transformational Generative grammar and compounding.

An attempt is made here in the following pages to study the nominal compounds found in Tamil within the framework of transformational generative grammer. The data for this study is mainly taken from the Tamil lexion, published by the Madras University. I have also collected some more material from the modern short stories and novels published in several magazines.

I was very much benefited by the theoretical insights chiefly made by Lees (1960,1970). Rudolph B. Botha (1968) David A. Reibel (1963) C.J. Fillmore (1965) and the impact of theirs could be seen almost in every page of the present analysis.

According to this theory Compounds are considered as surface structures which are, derived by transformations from deep structures and they are not treated as mere Composite nouns. There are reasons for this. First of all if we consider them as mere composite nouns, say, Noun + Noun units, it is possible to have a compound of the type *peṭṭi maram "box wood" which if pronounced without a pause does not convey anything. Whereas the combination maram + peṭṭi→ marapeṭṭi "wooden box" is meaningful and grammatical. This reveals the fact that mere juxtaposition of nouns could not become Compounds and the combination should be grammatically correct. In other words these forms should be well-formed. The native speaker knows to distinguish which composite nouns are well formed and which are not. This competence of the native speaker is formulable only in terms of some grammatical rules. These rules will assign grammatical structures to the compounds. The well-

formed composite nouns or the compounds incorporated in the grammatical forms and the syntactic relation between them really reflect that which occurs in the grammatically underlying expression. The expression will be ultimately an independent sentence. Thus the compounds which are treated as surface structures are derived by transformation from underlying deep structures in which the lexical items and their grammatical relations manifested in the compounds are explicitly specified. For example the compound kaaṭṭu yaanai "wild elephant" is derived from the sentence yaanai kaaṭṭil vaaḻkiṟatu "The elephant lives in the jungle". The formal relation found between the constituents kaaṭu and yaanai is just the relation between those two words found in the underlying sentence i.e., the relation between Subject and the locative. Besides there are many semantic and syntactic reasons also for treating the compounds as surface structures. On the semantic side it is argued that as surface structures they do not indicate the relevant relationship necessary for the semantic interpretation. The compound kaaṭṭu yaanai being a surface structure does not show explicitly the syntactic relationship found between its constituents. This syntactic information is necessary for the proper interpretation at the semantic level. If the compounds are not derived from deep structures the common grammatical relations found in both surface and deep structures go unaccounted for.

Secondly the "multiple ambiguity" found in certain compounds could be resolved only if we adopt the transformational approach for deriving the compounds based on different "readings". Thus tracing the ambiguities to different readings and explain them in grammatical terms avoids one to take unnecessary recourse to extra-linguistic factors such as the speakers knowledge of his material culture. For example the compound tuṇi-p-pai "cloth bag" is ambiguous in the sense that it may mean either, "The bag that is intended for keeping the cloth" or "The bag which was made with cloth". One has to select the proper deep structure for deciding the case. The superficial treat-

ment of the compound like taking it only as a Noun + Noun compound does not resolve the ambiguity and it will be explained only in terms of the extra-linguistic factor. But deriving it from a proper deep structure not only resolves the ambiguity but also avoids the recourse to extra-linguistic factors. Besides the real and similar relationship found between the members in the surface structures and that of found in the underlying structures are taken into account. In this way positingadhoc structures could be avoided.

Coming to the syntactic reasons it is argued that only a transformational treatment will explain the difference found between the following compounder :

(1) marap peṭṭi "wooden box"

(2) paṇap peṭṭi "cash box"

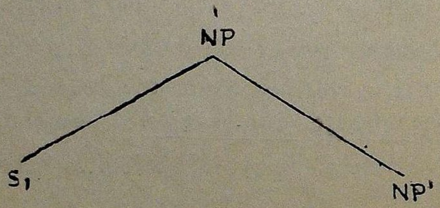
Though both the compounds contain the same word peṭṭi as the second member and also both have nouns as first members their syntactic behaviour is entirely different. To show some of the differences, compound (1) can be nominalised into maraṭṭaal aana peṭṭi "the box made out of wood" whereas compound (2) cannot be nominalised as *paṇaṭṭaal aana peṭṭi "the box is made out of money"; similarly one could have peṭṭi maraṭṭil ceyṭaṭu "the box is made with wood", but not *peṭṭi paṇaṭṭil ceyṭaṭu "the box is made out of money". Conversely we can have paṇaṭṭukku uḷḷa peṭṭi "the box intended for keeping money" but we cannot have *marrṭṭaukku uḷḷa peṭṭi "the box intended for keeping wood". So also peṭṭiyil paṇaṭṭai vaiṭṭeen "I kept the money in the box" is grammatical whilst *peṭṭiyil maraṭṭai vaiṭṭeen "I kept the wood in the box" is ungrammatical. Compound (1) is derived from the source sentence viz., 1. a oruvan marrṭṭaal peṭṭiyai-c-ceyṭaan "Someone has made a box with wood". Here the syntactic relation between maram and

peṭṭi is that of between "Instrumental and object". But compound (2) is derived from the source sentence viz...; (2) a. oruvan paṇaṭṭiṟkaaka-p- peṭṭiyai-c-ceyṯaan. "Someone has made box in order to keep money. The relation between the words-paṇam and peṭṭi is between "purposive" and "object". This deeper syntactic relationship is not at all reflected in the surface level where the compounds appear only as Noun+ Noun . That is why a transformational approach is preferred.

1.2 How the derivation is done?

With the above theoretical briefing I pass on to explain briefly how this derivation from the deep structure to the surface structure is made and explained in this dissertation. Since the rules which generate compounds are themselves the rules which generate sentences also they must not only describe the relations found between the constituents of a compound, but also serve to place the generated compounds in the sentences in their proper places. For example the compound (of Coordinate construction) Kapila paraṇar "Kapilar and paranar" is a plural noun and this can occur only in a position where a plural noun can occur. In this way the rules are applicable to both the matrix sentence where the compound occurs and to the embedded sentence from which the compound is derived. In this way we can have a general rule to increase the explanatory power of the analysis.

The derivation of the compound from the constituent sentence and the replacement in the matrix sentence can be diagrammatically explained as follows.



Here S_1 stands for the constituent sentence from which the compound is derived : NP' stands for the nominal in the matrix sentence. At the final stage the derived compound will be fit into the matrix sentence. In the certain cases more than one constituent sentence is involved. In these cases the transformational rules will be applied to the deepost constituent sentence and then to the next higher one and so on. In describing the analysis the following method is followed. First the type of relationship found between two constituents of the compound is given. This is followed by a discussion about its possible source sentence and its deep structure. The suitable source verbs are also suggested. After this the derivational process is explained in detail starting with the tree diagram explaining the base phrase marker and the NP of the matrix sentence. Afterwards the various transformational rules required for the derivation are stated and the derivation itself is clearly explained step by step. These transformational rules specify the formal operations in terms of (1) a structural description (=SD) stating the set of base Phrase markers to which these apply and (2) a structural change (=SC) which is the result of the formal operations. At the final stage the Equi NP deletion rule deletes one of the identical NPs and it is fit into the matrix sentence. This Equi-NP deletion rule has to be applied at the last stage because if it is done in the initial stage it creates an impasse and no further alterations are permitted to be made.

1.3 Problems.

(1) One of the problems encountered in the derivation of the compounds is concerned with the indiscriminate verbal ellipsis. Compounds which show the same grammatical relationship among their constituents will come under this. For example in the compound paal maaṭu "milk cow" the source verb tarukiṟaṭu "will give" found in the source sentence maaṭu paalai-t tarukiṟaṭu "the cow gives the milk" is deleted in the process of the derivation of compound. Since the proper verb is not found in the surface structure it raises a

question as to why the compound in question should be derived only from the source sentence containing the verb "tarukiratu" rather than from (1) well-formed sentences like "maaṭu paalai vaiṯṯirukkiṟatu" "the cow possesses milk" or "maatu paalai-c-corikiṟatu" "The cow oozes the milk" or (2) from ill-formed sentences like maaṭu paalai-k-keeṭkiṟatu "the cow asks for milk". One has to assume that (1) either the native speaker understands the Compounds to be as many ways ambiguous as there are different verbs or (2) that the grammar of the language explicitly associates the right verbs with the grammatical categories. We find in many of the cases like these the different verbal meanings are associated with the semantic description of the head nouns themselves. Among these the latter assumption seems to be true. In our discussion on the possible source sentence we have pointed out this kind of association and suggested possible related source verbs or what Lees calls "generalised verbs"

In this way we find a closer connection between the meanings of the compounds and its deep syntactic structures. Thus treating such compounds as indefinitely ambiguous can be avoided. It should be pointed out that there are certain compounds which do not have this kind of verbal relation like that of sentences in the NP+NP + Copula Verb pattern. However there is no problem in realising their correct grammatical relationship.

(ii) Another problem encountered in the derivational process concerns with the single deep structure resulting in two surface structures. Consider the examples :

A. kaṭṭu yaanai "wild elephant"

B. yaanai-k-kaaṭu "the jungle where the elephant is"

Both these structures are derived from the following underlying sentence.

C. yaanai kaaṭil irukkiṟaṭṭu "The elephant is in the jungle"

It has to be stated here that two different derivational processes are necessary to arrive at the surface structures as dictated by the NP of the matrix sentence. Compound A involves a locative relativisation whereas B involves a Subject relativisation process. Accordingly the derivation for A will be :

A.i. yaanai kaaṭṭil uḷḷaṭṭu ⟶ ⇒

kaaṭṭil uḷḷa yaanai ⟶ ⇒ kaaṭu yaanai

The derivation for B will be :

B.i. yaanai kaaṭṭil uaḷḷtu ⟶ ⇒

yaanai uḷḷa kaaṭu ⟶ ⇒ yaanai kaaṭu

(111) The peculiarities with regard to the coordinate type of compounds noted by Ravindran (1973- unpublished Ph. D dissertation) have also been noted by me with regard to the Tamil examples. I quote him extensive.

> " They (the coordinate compounds) violate the general principle that a noun+noun compound can be replaced with a single noun; mostly of the kind of the head of the composite.

2(a) They demand for an additional morpheme denoting plurality.

(b) The obligatory requirement of a plural marker in the case of compounds denoting human relationship necessitates the presence of a plural subject in the source sentence. Despite these peculiarities they are conveying a unified notion as other types of compounds"

(IV) For special kinds of problems regarding the analysis of figurative compounds etc., please see the sections on "figurative noiminal compounds" and "idicomatic nominal compounds". Since I have discussed them in detail I do not want to repeat them here.

(V) There are some compounds which show a relation of "Verb+Subject" in the deeper level. Though only nominal compounds are treated here this type is also given for there is the possibilty of treating these Verbs as nominals while they function as attributes before nouns. This is worth exploring and should form a future study. Similarly the compounds which show an "adverb +object" relation are also given for the reasons pointed out above. Probably these should also be treated as nominals while coming before nouns.

1.4. Some observations :

(1) It is argued that what is deleted in the derivational process should be recoverable at some stage. This problem is related with problem (1). Taking again the example paal maaṭu given in (1) we have said that the source verb is deleted before the surface structure is realsied. According to the general assumption cited above this should be recoverable. In my analysis I have noticed that this could be done. For example when this compound is involved in a construction where comparison is involved this recovering is n ticed. When two milch cows are compared regarding their yield of milk as mentioned in the sentence inta-p-paalmaaṭu anta -p- paal maaṭṭaiviṭa nanraaka-p- paal ṭarukiratu "This milch cow gives more milk then that cow" the source verb "ṭarukiratu" is recovered. But I am not sure whether this kind of recoverability is possible with all verbs suffering ellipsis. This has to be taken only an example to show that it may be possible to prove that recoverability is possible.

(ii) It is argued that generally in Tamil adjectives are formed out of nominal expressions with the copula verbs. But I have noticed that most of these adjectives are really functioning as adverbs to the source verbs. At this juncture I cannot decide in one way or the other. For a detailed discussion see the section on "adverb+object."

(iii) I have also noticed that certain words have to be considered as neutral elements which in the process are

made into nominals. While tracing the adverbials I have come across such words. I have suggested that at least a few words have to be considered as such. See for more information the sections on "adverb+object" etc.

(iv) While dealing with the idiomatic compounds I have noticed a certain way of linking the non-idiomatic ones with the idiomatic ones. Botha (1968, p.216) has pointed out that "the comparative aspect of these metaphorical compounds is not characteristic of the idiomatic ones". But I have tried to argue that even in the idiomatic compounds this comparative aspect is involved. More discussion could be seen in the chapter on idiomatic nominal compounds. The suggestions made there are only tentative.

(v) There are a number of compounds which show "object+verb+(subject)-i." relationship. The suffix -i is an anaphoric representation of the subject of the source sentence. These types of compounds shed some light on the principles of nominalisation in Tamil. In another set of compounds like the above type we find "object+verb+ (instrument)-i" relationship. Since the -i represents a grammatical category of the source sentence it could very well be treated as a separate constituent. It is not clear whether we should treat them as three-member-compound or just two-member-compound. It is also pointed out that this nominalisation comes under the transformational level rather than under morphological derivation. For a full discussion see section on "object + verb + i".

1.5. Format of the thesis.

The thesis is organised into three main sections. Section 1 deals with the theoretical aspect of compounding, derivations, problems etc. Section 2 deals with the types of nominal compounds identified in Tamil. Section 3 gives a list of all compounds discussed in this thesis in Tamil alphabetical order. Later in an appendix the theory of compounding and the classification of compounds as explained by the Tamil grammarians and commentators is discussed.

2. Types of Nominal Compounds.

2,1. Classification of the compounds

Section 2 is subdivided into serveral sections. The grouping is made on the basis of the second member of the compounds. Accordingly subsections from 2.2.1. to 2.2.8. deal with compounds in which the second member is object. Sub sections 2.3.1 to 2.3.3. deal with compounds in which the second member is the cognate object. Subsections 2.4.1 to 2.4.9 deal with compounds in which the second member is subject. Similarly subsections 2.5.1 and 2.5.2 deal with compounds in which the second member is locative. So also subsections 2,6.1 and 2.6.2 deal with compounds which have Temporal as their second member. Other miscellaneous types are discussed in 2.7.1 to 2.7.2b. Afterwards coordinate compounds figurative nominal Compounds, idiomatic nominal compounds and multinominal compounds are dealt with.

It has to be pointed out here that no detailed explanations are given regarding the morphophonemic changes though under every subsection the resulting forms are given after morphophonemic changes. Only indications are made.

2.2 Compounds in which the second member is object.

2.2.1. Subject+Object

There is a set of compounds which show a "subject+object" relation between the constituents. The following examples are from that set.

1.	kaakkaa-k-kuuṭu	"the nest of the crow"
2.	kaṇṇaṭaacan kaviṭai	"songs of Kaṇṇataacan"
3.	kalki ṉaaval	"novel of Kalki"
4.	paaṭṭan coṭṭu	"grandather's property"
5.	ṭaaṭṭaa viiṭu	"grandfather's house"

The source sentences for these are as follows :-

1.a.kaakkaa kuuṭṭai-k-kaṭṭiyatu
"The crow has built the nest"

2.a.kaṇṇaṭaacan kaviṭaiyai eḻuṭinaar
"Kaṇṇataacan wrote song(s)"

3.a.kalki ṉaavalai eḻutinaar
"Kalki wrote novel(s)"

4.a.paaṭṭan coṭṭai vaaṅkinaar
"Grandfather has bought the property"

5.a.ṭaaṭṭaa viiṭṭai-k–kaṭṭinaar
"Grandfather has built the house"

Compound 1. will have kaṭṭu as its source verb ; 2 and 3 will have eḻuṭu ; 4 will have vaaṅku and 5 will have again kaṭṭu based on the lexical items which occur with them. In al these cases the second members function as objects. The first members denote the subjects which are responsible for the creation or production of the objects referred to by the second members. All these compounds and their source sentences could be derived from a common syntactic deep strul cure viz., N(Subject) + N(Object) + Verb (transitive)

One of the problems encontered in the derivation of compounds especially when following the transfotmational approch is concerned with the possibility of positing two different deep structures to a single unambiguous compound. Perhaps this is due to the inadequate analysis of the grammer. We encounter this kind of problem with regard to the derivation of the above type of compounds. The following sentences are also acceptable and in a way they are semantically identical with the respective surface level compounds.

1.b. iṭu kaakkaavinuṭaiya kuuṭu
"This is crow's nest

2.b. iṭu kaṇṇataacanuṭaiya kaviṭai
"This is Kaṇṇataacan's song"

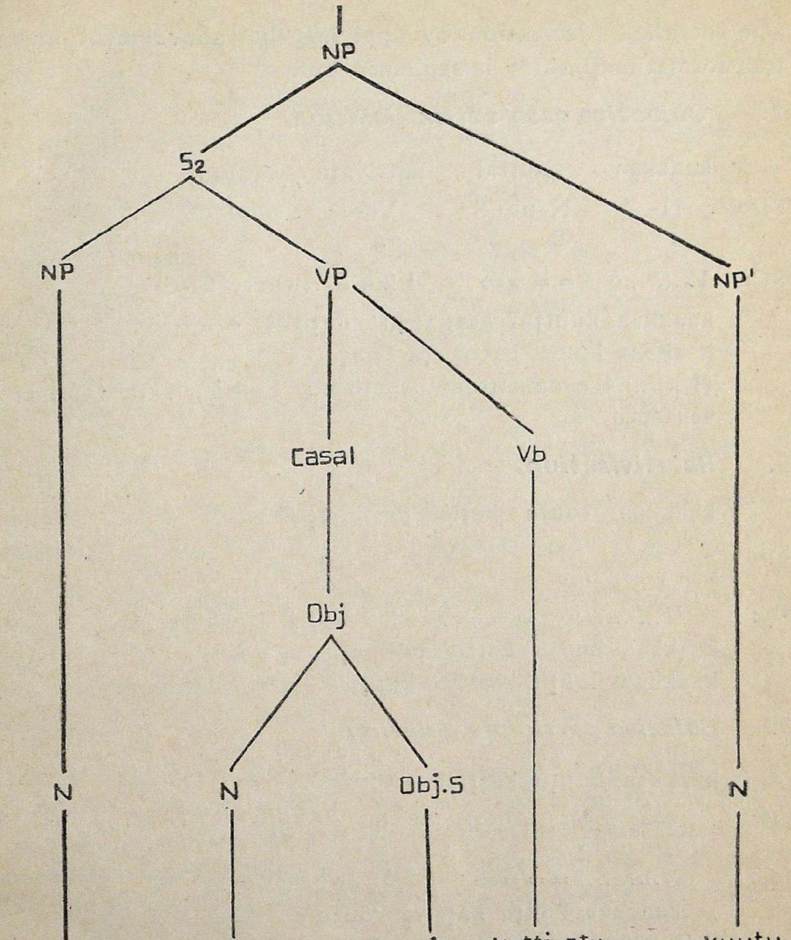
3.b. iṯu kalkiyinuṭaiya ṉaaval
"This is Kalki's novel"

4.b. iṯu paaṭṭanuṭaiya coṯṯu
"This is grandfather's property"

5. b. iṯu ṭaaṯṯaavinuṭaiya viiṭu
"This is grandfather's house"

All these show a genitive-possessive relationship. It seems that both these source sentences are possible for the compounds 1 to 5. In other words each compound has got two different deep structures. But a deeper analysis will prove that only one is possible. Even though all the sentences show a 'possessive' relationship (Possessive has manifold meanings and their implications are not clear. This should form a separate study) these expressions should be considered as only intermediary realisations in the process of derivation. Or can we say that possession takes place only after the creation? In this way the positing of two different deep structures could be avoided.

The derivation of the compounds of this type could be demonstrated with an example from the compounds given above : kaakkaa-k-kuuṭu. The source sentence for this will be 1.a. The underlying phrase marker of this sentence is given below in the form of a tree diagram.



kaakkaa kuuṭu kaṭṭiyatu kuuṭu ...... after obj.Suffix deletion

↓

kaakkaa kuuṭu kaṭṭiya kuuṭu ...... ,, Relativisation

↓

kaakkaa kuuṭu kuuṭu ...... ,, Rel. part. deletion

↓

kaakkaa kuuṭu ...... ,, Equi–NP deletion.

The detailed derivation by applying the above mentioned transformational rules is explained below.

1. *Objective case suffix deletion.*

	kaakkaa	kuuttai	kattiyatu	kuutu
SD:	N-	N-obj.S	Vb-	N
	1	2 3	4	5

SC: 1.........5 ===⇒ 1 2 4 5 (where 2 = 5)

kaakkaa kuuttai kattiyatu kuuṭu ===⇒
kaakkaa kuutu kattiyatu kuuṭu
(1.........4 = constituent sentence, 5 = NP of the matrix sentence)

2. *Relativisation.*

	kaakkaa	kuutu	kattiyatu	kuuṭu
SD:	N-	N-	Vb-	N
	1	2	3	4

SC: 1.........4 ===⇒ 1 2 3+RP 4 (where 2 = 4)

kaakkaa kuutu kattiyatu kuuṭu ===⇒
kaakkaa kuuṭu kattiya kuuṭu

3. *Relative participle deletion.*

	kaakkaa	kuuṭu	kaṭṭiya	kuuṭu
SD:	N-	N-	Vb+RP-	N
	1	2	3 4	5

SC: 1.........5 ===⇒ 1 2 5 (where 2 = 5)

kaakkaa kuuṭu kaṭṭiya kuuṭu ===⇒
kaakkaa kuuṭu kuuṭu

4. *Equi-NP deletion.*

	kaakkaa	kuuṭu	kuuṭu
SD:	N-	N-	N
	1	2	3

SC: 1.........3 ===⇒ 1 3

kaakkaa kuuṭu kuuṭu ===⇒
kaakkaa kuuṭu
kaakaaa+kuuṭu ===⇒ kaakkaa-k-kuuṭu
(morphophonemically)

2.2.2. *Instrument + Object*

There is a set of compounds which bear "instrument+ object" relationship; for which the following are the examples.

1) maṇ pommai "clay doll"

2) ṯōl pommai "leather doll"

The underlying structure for this type of compounds is as follows.

1) a.pommai mannāl ceyṯaṯaṯu "The doll was made with clay"

2) a. pommai ṯoolaal ceyṯaṯu "The doll was made with leather"

The first constituent of compounds occur with–āl, the ins–trumental suffix. The passive expressions of these are:–

1) b. pommai maṇṇāl ceyyappaṯṯṯu "The doll was made by clay"

2)b. pommai ṯoolaal ceyyappaṯṭaṯu "The doll was made by leather"

Generally in Tamil the passive notions are expressed by sentences in active voice. Hence they are synonymous. So the passive expressions are really the transformations of the underlying expressions in active voice. In the light of this one may posit the real deep structure for these as follows:-

1)c. oruvan pommaiyai maṇṇal ceyṯaan
"Someone made a doll with clay"

2)c. oruvan pommaiyai-ṯ-ṯoolaal ceyṯan
"Someone made a doll with leather"

The item pommai in (1) to (2)b which could be taken as "subject" is only a surface level phenomenon and in reality it is in object relationship with the following verb ceyṯaan. Sentences (1)b and (2)(b) are transformations of another surface structure realisation-of the underlying active-voice sentence.

Consider the following examples which also have the instrumental suffix –āl.

3. ammaiṯṯaḻumpu "Small pox marks"

4. ṯii-p–puṇ "Wounds of fire"

One possible underlying structure for these will be

3(a) ṯaḻumpu ammaiyaal vaṉṯaṯu
"The marks came (appear) because of small pox"

4(a) puṇ ṯiiyaal vaṉṯaṯu

"The wound appear / came because of fire"
The following synonymous expressions are also possible for the above.

3(b) oruvan ammaiyaal ṯaḻumpai–p–peṟṟaan
"Someone got marks because of small-pox"

4(b) oruvan ṯiiyaal puṇṇai–p–peṟṟan
"Someone got marks because of fire"
By this similarity in surface structures alone we cannot accept that in both these cases there is really instrumental+object relationship.

1 (d) oruvan maṇṇai–k-koṇṭu pommaiyai–c-ceyṯaan

"Someone made a doll with clay"

2 (d) oruvan ṯoolai–k–koṇṭu pommaiyai–c-ceyṯaan

"Someone made a doll with leather"
These are synomymous with sentences (1) to 2 (c). In this manner we cannot have sentences for 3 (b) and 4(b). Accordingly sentences like

3 (c) *oruvan ammaiyai–k–koṇṭu ṯaḻumpai–p–peṟṟaan
4 (c) *oruvan ṭiiyai–y–k–koṇṭu ṯalumpai–p-peṟṟaan
are not possible and they are ungrammatical. In the result

only sentences (1)(a), (b)(c) and (2)(a) (b) (c) could be taken as real instrumentals. Sentences like (3) and (4) should be given separate treatment. These will come under cause+effect relation and they are treated accordingly in this analysis. (See the chapter on "Cause+effect")

Similarly there is another set of words which will be considered on a par with compounds (1)&(2). This is again superficial. See the following:-

5. vaaṯakai-p-paṇam "rent (money)"

6. vaṭṭi-p-paṇam "interest" (money)

One kind of underlying structure for these will be

5(a) paṇam vaaṭakai-y-aal vanṯaṯu
"The money came (got) by rent"

6(a) paṇam vaṭṭi-y-aal vanṯatu

"The money came (got) by interest"

These surface realisations look like (1) (a) and 1 (b). The expressions vaaaṭkai and vaṭṭi appear with instrumantal suffixes. But these are not real instrumentals for we cannot have the following sentences like (1) (c) and (2) (c).

*5 (b) oruvan paṇaaṭṭi vātakai-y-aal peṟṟān
"Some one got money by rent"

*6 (b) oruvan paṇaṭṭai vaṭṭiyaal peṟṟān
"Someone got money by interest"

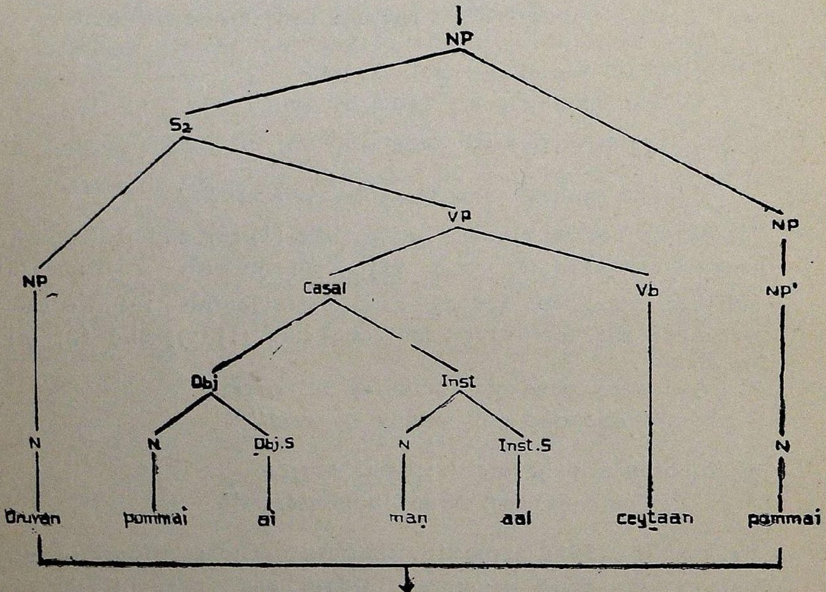
Hence these need separate treatment. The relationship between vātakai and paṇam and vaṭṭi and paṇam is that of between Predicate+Subject rather than Instrumental + object or Instrumental + Subject. Accordingly these will be treated separately. The various features involved in these items which need separate treatments are given belaw in detail-

(1)	maṇ pommai	Ingredient + Product
(2)	ṭōl pommai	

In the above the first member is the ingredient with which the second member viz., the product is made.

In (3) ammaiṯṯaḻumpu and (4) ṯiippuṇ the relationship is that of between cause + effect. The items taḻumpu and puṇ have features {+concrete, +visible} whereas (5) vaaṭakai-p -paṇam and (6) vaṭṭi-p-paṇam also involve cause+effect relationship but have different features viz., [+abstract].

The derivation of the compound maṇpommai is explained below with tree diagram etc. The underlying phrase marker is represented below in the form of a tree diagram.



oruvan pommai maṇṇaal ceyṭaan pommai

⇓

pommai maṇṇaal ceyṭa pommai

⇓

pommai maṇ pommai

⇓

maṇ pommai

The relevant transformational rules are as follows:—

1. Object case suffix deletion

2 Relativisation

3. Subject deletion

4. Relative participle deletion

5. Instrumental case deletion

9· Equi-NP deletion

1. Objective case suffix deletion.

oruvan pommaiai maṇ aal ceytaan pommai

SD:	N–	N–Obj.S	N–	Inst.S–	Vb–		N
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

SC: 1.........7 ==⇒ 1 2 4 5 6 7 (where 2=7)

oruvan pommaiai maṇaal ceyṭaan pommai ===⇒

oruvan pommai maṇaal ceyṭaan pommai

2. *Relativisation.*

oruvan pommai maṉ aal ceyṯaan pommai

SD : N— N— N— Inst.S Vb— N

1 2 3 4 5 6

SC : 1 . . . . .6 ===> 1 2 3 4 5 + RP 6 (where 2=6)

oruvan pommai maṉ aal ceyṯaan pommai ===>

oruvan pommai maṉṉaal ceyṯa pommai

3. *Subject deletion.*

oruvan pommai maṉ aal ceyṯa pommai

SD : N— N— N— Inst.S Vb+RP N

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

SC : 1 . . . . .7 ===> 2 3 4 5 6 7 (where 2=7)

oruvan pommai maṉ aal ceyṯa pommai ==>

Pommai maṉ aal ceyṯa pommai

4. *Relative participle reduction.*

pommai maṉ aal ceyṯa pommai

SD : N— N— Inst.S— Vb+RP N

1 2 3 4 5 6

SC : 1. . . . .6 ——> 1 2 3 6 (where 1=6)

pommai maṉ aal ceyṯa pommai ==–≫

pommai maṉaal pommai

5. *Instrumental case suffix deletion*

pommai maṉ aal pommai

SD: N- N- Inst.S- N

1 2 3 4

SC: 1.........4===> 1 2 4 (where 1=4)

pommai maṇ aal pommai ==⇒

pommai maṇ pommai

6, *Equi-Np deletion*

pommai maṇ pommai

SD: N- N- N

SC: 1 2 3

SC: 1......3 ==⇒ 2 3

pommai maṇ pommai ==⇒

maṇ pommai

The following compounds will undergo morphophonemic changes.

maṇ + kalam	------→	maṭkalam
ṯool + peṭṭi	------→	tooṟ peṭṭi
oolai + kuuṭai	------→	oolai-k-kuuṭai

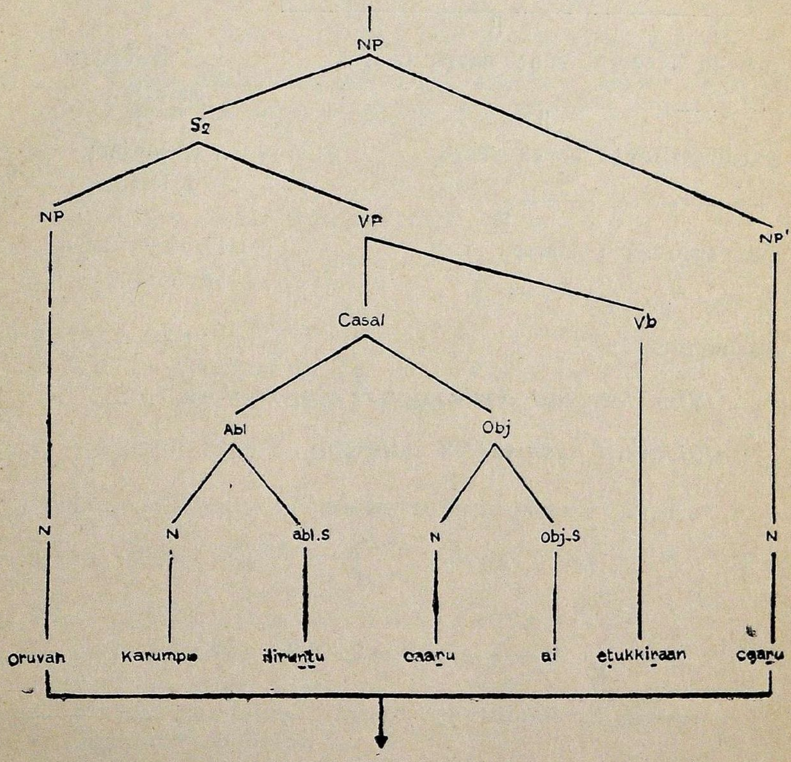
2 2.3. *Ablative + Object*

The compounds like the following show a relationship of "ablative + objeet".

1.	mara-p-paṭṭai	"bark of the tree"
2.	veeppaṅ kucci	"neem stick"
3.	karumpu-c-caaru	"sugar-cane juice"
4.	kaṭalai yeṇṇey	"ground-nut oil"
5.	ṉellikkaay-t-tailam	"oil extracted from a kind of greenberry"
6.	iñci-c-caaru	"ginger-juice"

These compounds are somewhat Anbiguousand two readings are possible. One reading shows a relationship of Locative + Subject. Thus one can trace (1) to a source sentence (1)a. paṭṭai maraṭṭil uḷḷaṯu "the bark is in the tree". The other reading shows the relationship given above. So it seems possible to derive these compounds from different underlying structures. However the second reading is preferred here. The underlying syntactic structure for the above mentioned relationship will be N(Subject) N(Ablative) N(Object Verb). The compound (3)karumpu-c-caaṟṟu is taken up here for demonstration. The source sentence for this compound is 3. 1. oruvan karumbiliruntu caarrai eṭukkiṟaan "Someone extracts the juice from the sugar - cane. The following tree diagram

explains the underlying structure of the constituent sentence and the NP of the matrix sentence. The detailed derivation is described later.



oruvan karumpiliruṉṯu caaṟu etukkiṟan caaṟu ... after Obj. Suffix deletion

⇓

oruvan karumpiliruṉṯu caaṟu eṭukkiṟa caaṟu ... "Relativisation

⇓

oruvan karumpiliruṉṯu caaṟu caaṟu ... "Rel.part. deletion

⇓

karumpiliruṉṯu caaṟu caaṟu ... "Subject deletion

⇓

karumpu caaṟu chaaṟu ... Abl. Suffix deletion

⇓

karumpu caaṟu ... "Equi-NP

The detailed derivation is given below :

1. ***Objective case suffix deletion,***

	oruvan	karumpiliruṉṯu	caaru	ai	eṭukkiṟaan	caaṟu	
SD:	N–	N–	abl.S–	N–	Obj.S-	Vb -	N
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

SC: 1.........7 ——— 1 2 3 4 6 7 (where 4 = 7)

oruvan karumpiliruṇṯu caaṟṟai eṭuukiṟaan caaṟu ——⇒

oruvan karumpiliruṉṯu caaṟu etukkiraan caaṟu

2. ***Relativisation***

oruvan karumpiliruṉṯu caaṟu eṭukkiṟaan caaṟu

SD :	N—	N—	abl.S—	N—	Vb—	N
	1	2	3	4	5	6

SC : 1 . . . . . 6 ———⇒ 1 2 3 4 5 RP 6 (where 4 = 6)

oruvan karumpiliruṉṯu caaṟu eṭukkiaṟan caaṟu ———⇒
oruvan karumpiliṟuṉṯu caaṟu eṭukkira caaṟu

3. *Relative participle deletion*

oruvan karumpiliruṉṯu caaṟu eṭukkiṟa caaṟu

SD : N— N— abl.S— N— Vb RP— N
1 2 3 4 5 6 7

SC : 1 . . . . . . 7 ——⇒ 1 2 3 4 7 (where 4 = 7)

oruvan karumpiliruṉṯu caaṟu eṭukkiṟa caaṟu ——⇒
oruvan karumpiliruṉṯu caaṟu caaṟu

4. *Subject deletion*

oruvan karumpiiiruṉṯu caaṟu caaṟu

SD : N - N— abl.S— N— N—
1 2 3 4 5

SC : 1 . . . . . . 5 ——⇒ 2 3 4 5 (where 4 = 5)

oruvan karumpiliruṉṯu caaṟu caaṟu ———⇒
karumpiliruṉṯu caaṟu caaṟu

5. *Ablative suffix deletion*.

karumpiliruṉṯu caaṟu caaṟu

SD: N— abl.s— N— N
1 2 3 4

SC: 1............4 ——⇒ 1 3 4 (where 3 = 4)

karumpiliruṉṯu caaṟu caaṟu ———⇒
karumpu caaṟu caaṟu

6. *Equi-NP deletion*.

karumpu caaṟu caaṟu

SD: N— N— N
1 2 3

SC: 1......3 ——⇒ 1 3

karumpu caaṟu caaṟu ——⇒
karumpu caaṟu
karumpu caaṟu ----→ karumpu-c-caaṟu morphonemically.

Similarly others also undergo as shown below.

maram + paṭṭai -----→ mara-p-paṭṭai
veeppam + kucci -----→ veeppaṅ kucci

kaṭalai+eṇṇey	——→	kata lai-y-eṇṇey
ṉellikkaay+ṯailam	——→	ṉellikkaay-ṯ-ṯailam
iñci+caau	——→	iñci-c-caaṟu

2.2.4. Purposive + Object

Another interesting set of compounds of which the following are a few examples that show a relationship of "purposive + object". Some of the compounds are ambiguous in that different deep structures which seem to be possible for them. However after generalisation on the basis of one reading these could be brought under the above type of relationship, This needs some elaboration, Before discussing this see the examples.

1.	raca vaaḷi	"pepper-water bucket or pan"
2.	ṯuṇi-p-pai	"cloth bag"
3.	uuṟukaay-c-caai	"pickle jar"
4.	taṇṇiir-ṯ-toṭṭi	"water tub"
5.	uppu maravai	"salt container"

(In compounds 3 and 4 the first members uuṟukaay and taṇṇiir are themselves compounds consisting of two constituents. However these are ignored, for, they do not in any way, affect the derivation suggested here) Compounds 1 to 5 are ambiguous because of the following different deep structures It is possible to derive these compounds from both the structures.

For 1 (a) racam vaaḷiyil uḷḷatu
"Pepper-water is in the bucket"

(b) oruvan racam vaiṭṭu-k-koḷvataṟkaaka vaaḷiyai vaiṭṭirukkiraans
"Someone is keeping a bucket in order to keep the pepper-water"

For 2 (a) tuni pai-y-il irukkiratu
"The cloth is in the bag"

(b) oruvan tuni vaittu-k-koḷvataṟkaaka paiyai vaiṯṯ-irukkiṟaan

"Someone is keeping a bag in order to keep colth"

For 3 (a) uuṟukaay caṭṭiyil uḷḷaṯu
"The pickle is in the jar"

(b) oruvan uuṟukaay vaiṯṯu–k-koḷvaṯaṟkaaka caaṭiyai vaiṯṯirukkiṟaan
"Someone is keeping a jar in order to keep pickle"

For 4 (a) ṯaṉṉiir ṯoṭṭiyil uḷḷaṯu
"The water is in the tub"

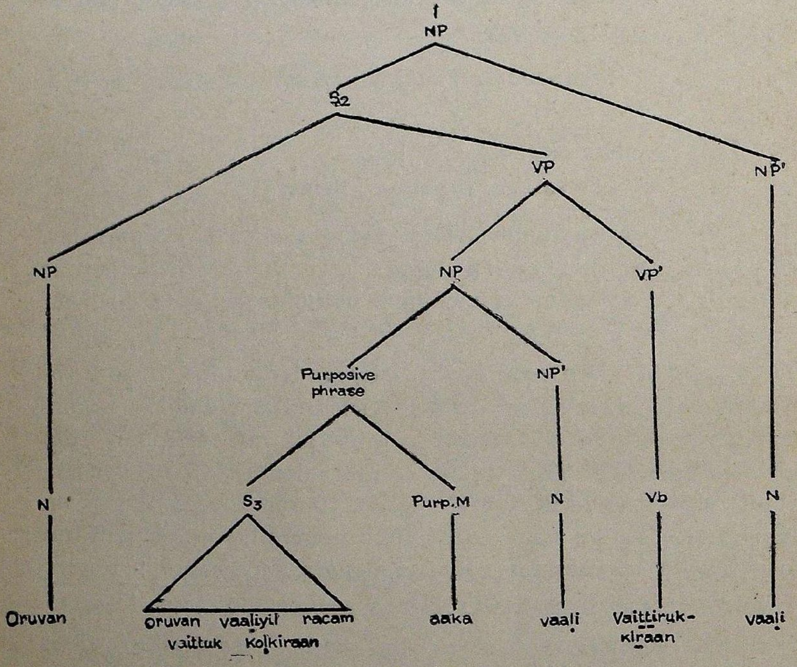
(b) oruvan ṯanniir vaiṯṯuk-koḷvaṯaṟkaaka ṯoṭṭiyai vaiṯṯirukkiṟaan
"Someone is keeping the tub in order to keep water"

For 5 (a) uppu maravaiyil uḷḷaṯu
"The salt is in the container"

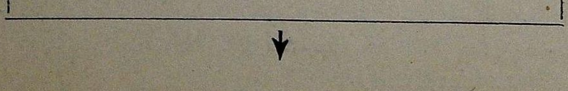
(b) oruvan uppu vaiṯṯu-k-koḷvaṯaṟkaaka maravaiyai vaiṯṯirukkiṟaan
"Someone is keeping a container in order to keep salt"

Thus there are two readings possible. Here in 1 (b) to 5 (b) the first member refers to a specific purpose and the second member refers to an object which is intended for that specific purpose. Thus there is the relationship between an object which is used for a specific purpose and the thing kept in it. So we can posit, after generalisation a uniform relationship between the constituents viz., purposive + object However if the intended meanings are as found in 1 (a) to 5 (a) the derivation has to be made accordingly. This reading will come under Subject + locative relation. Among these the reading involving "purposive + object" relationship alone is considered here.

Considering the involvement of the feature "purposive" we have to posit a complex deep structure involving two embedded sentences in a matrix sentence. The sentence 1 (b) could be taken up here for demonstration. The underlying structures and the NP of the matrix sentence are explained below diagrammatically.



oruvan oruvan vaaḷiyil recam vaiukkoṯṯḷva tarkaaka
vaaḷi vaittirukkiraan vaaḷi



racam vaaḷi vaaḷi

|______________|

↓

racam vaaḷi

The detailed derivation is given below. The following transformational rules are involved.

1. Nominalisation.
2. Identical subject deletion.
3. Locative case suffix deletion.
4. Identical NP deletion.
5. Subject deletion.
6. Relativisation.
7. Relative participle reduction.
8. Purposive phrase deletion.
9. Equi-NP deletion.

1, Nominalisation,

oruvan oruvan vaaḷiyil racam vaiṭṭukoḷkiṟaan

SD:	N—	N—	N—Loc.S—	N—	Vb—
	1	2	3 4	5	6
	aaka	vaaḷi	vaiṭṭirukkiṟan	vaaḷi	
	7	8	9	10	

SC: 1..........10 ———1 2 3 4 5 6 Nom.S 7 8 2 10

(where 3 = 8 = 10)

oruvan oruvan vaaḷiyil racam vaiṭṭukkoḷvataṟkaaka vaaḷi vaiṭṭirukkiṟaan vaaḷi ——⇒

oruvan vaaḷiyil racam vaiṭṭukkoḷvataṟkaaka vaaḷi vaiṭṭirukkiṟaan vaaḷi

oruvan oruvan vaaḷiyil racam vaiṭṭukkoḷkiṟaan aaka vaaḷi vaiṭṭirukkiṟaan vaaḷi ——⇒

oruvan oruvan vaaḷiyil racam vaṭṭiukkoḷvataṟkaaka vaaḷi vaiṭṭuirkkiṟaan vaaḷi

(The relevant morphophonemic rule convert the items vaiṭṭukkoḷkiṟaan + aakka into vaiṭṭukkoḷvataṟkaaka- the purposive phrase)

2. Identical subject

oruvan oruvan vaaḷiyil racam vaiṭṭukkoḷvataṟkaaka

SD: N- N- N-Loc.S- N- Pur-phr.-
1 2 3 4 5 6

vaaḷi vaiṯṯirukkiṟaan vaaḷi
N- Vb- N
7 8 9

3. *Locative case suffix deletion.*

oruvan vaaḷiyil racam vaiṯṯukkoḷvaṯaṟkaaka
SD : N- N-Loc.S- N- Purp.phr-
1 2 3 4 5

vaali vaiṯṯirukkiṟaan vaaḷi
N- Vb- N
6 7 8

SC : 1.........8 ==⇒ 1 2 4 5 6 7 8 (where 2=6=8)

oruvan vaaliyil racam vaittukkoḷvaṯarkaaka vaaḷi
vaiṯṯirukkiṟaan vaaḷi ==⇒

oruvan vaaḷi racam vaiṯṯukkoḷvaṯaṟkaaka vaaḷi
vaiṯṯirukkiṟaan vaaḷi

4. *Identical NP deletion.*

oruvan vaaḷi racam vaiṯṯukkoḷvataṟkaaka vaaḷi
SD : N- N- N- Purp.phr.- N-
1 2 3 4 5

vaiṯṯirukkiaan vaali
Vb- N
6 7

Sc : 1...........7 ==⇒ 1 2 4 5 6 7 (where 2=5=7)

oruvan vaaḷi racam vaiṯṯukkoḷvaṯaṟkaaka vaaḷi
vaiṯṯirukkiṟaan vaaḷi ——⇒
oruvan racam vaittukkolvatarkaaka vaaḷi
vaiṯṯirukkiṟaan vaaḷi

5, *Subject deletion.*

oruvan racam vaiukkoḷvaṯaṟkaaka vaaḷi
SD: N- N- Purp. phr.- N-
1 2 3 4

vaiṯṯirukkiṟan vaaḷi
Vb- N
5 6

SC: 1........6 ===⇒ 2 3 4 5 6 (where 4=6)

oruvan racam vaiṯṯukkoḷvataṟkaaka vaaḷi

vaiṯṯirukkiṟaan vaaḷi ===⇒

racam vaiṯṯukkoḷvataṟkaaka vaaḷi vaiṯṯirukkiṟaan vaaḷi

6. *Relativisation.*

racam vaiṯṯukkoḷvataṟkaaka vaaḷi vaiṯṯirukkiṟaan vaaḷi

SD: N- purp.phr.- N- Vb- N

1 2 3 4 5

SC: 1...........5 ===⇒ 1 2 3 4 RP 5 (where 3 5

racam vaiṯṯukkoḷvataṟkaaka vaaḷi vaiṯṯirukkiṟa

vaaḷi ===⇒

racam vaiṯṯukkoḷvataṟkkaaka vaaḷi vaiṯṯirukkiṟa vaaḷi

7, *Relative participle reduction,*

racam vaiṯṯukkoḷvataṟkaaka vaiṯṯirukkiṟa vaaḷi

SD: N... Purp-.phr.- N— Vb RP— N

1 2 3 4 5 6

SC: 1.........6 ===⇒ 1 2 3 6 (where 3—5)

racam vaiṯṯukkoḷvataṟkaaka vaaḷi vaiṯṯirukkiṟa vaaḷi ==⇒

racam vaiṯṯukkoḷvataṟkaaka vaaḷi vaaḷi

8. *Purposive phrase deletion.*

racam vaiṯṯukkoḷvataṟkaaka vaaḷi vaaḷi =⇒ =

racam vaali vaaḷi

9. *Equi-NP deletion.*

racam veaḷi vaaḷi

SD: N— N— N

1 2 3

racam vaaḷi vaaḷi ==⇒

racam vsaḷi

racam + vaaḷi ==⇒ raca vaaḷi morphophonemically

Similarly other compounds also undergo morphodhonemic changes.

eg:	ṭuṉi + pai	= =⇒	ṭuṉi–p–pai
	uurukaay + caaṭi	= =⇒	uurukaay-c–caaṭi
	taṇṇiir + ṭoṭṭi	= =⇒	taṇṇiir–ṭ–ṭoṭṭi

2,2.5. Locative + Object

A. 1.	ṉeṟṟi-c–cuṭṭ	"ornament (worn) on the forehead"
2.	ṭoḻu maṭṭu	"cow in the cattle shed"
B.	koorṭṭu vicaaranai	"enquiry in the court"
C,	Kaṭai–c-carakku	"market commodity"

The above sets of compounds show a relationship of "Locative + Objective. The first constituent denotes the location where something is done. This action involves an object which is denoted by the second member. This set is classified into subsets A, B and C based on the source verbs involved. The source verbs in turn are determined on the basis of the object involved. Set A involves the source verb kaṭṭu "to tie"; set B invoives the verbs naṭaṭṭu "to conduct" or cey "to do" and C involves a verb vil "to sell" or vaaṅku "to buy". Accordingly the suitable source sentences are given below.

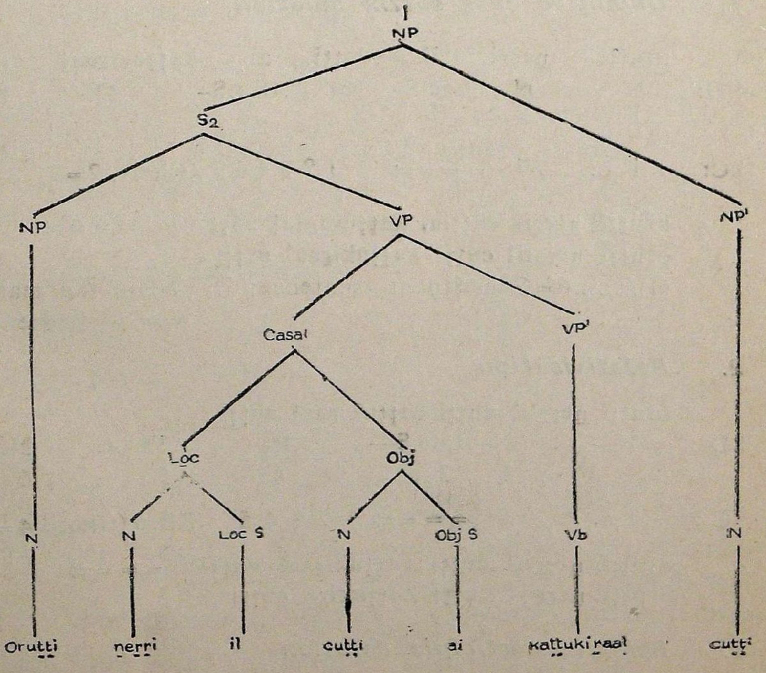
A.1.a. oruṭṭi ṉeiyil cuṭṭiyai–k-kaṭṭukiṟaal
"Someone (a woman) ties an ornament on the forehead"

A.2.a. oruvan ṭoluviḷ maaṭṭai-k-kaṭṭukiṟaan
"Someone ties a cow in the cattle shed"

B.1. oruvan koorṭṭil vicaaraṇaiyai naṭaṭṭukiṟaan
"Someone conducts the enquiry in the court"

C.1. oruvan kaṭaiyil carakkai vaankukiṟaan / viṟkiṟaan
"Someone buys / sells the commodity in the shop"

Even though different source verbs or generalised verbs are posited the behaviour of the members of the compound will come under the generalised relationship "Locative+Object" For all these one can posit a common deep structures viz. N (Subject)+N (Locative)+N (Object) +V (Transitive). The compound ṉeṟṟi-c-cuṭṭi is taken up here for demonstrating the derivation. The source sent ence for this is A.1.a. The following tree diagram will explain the underlying phrase marker and the NP of the matrix sentence.



oruṭṭi ṉeṟṟi il cuṭṭiai kaṭṭukiṟaḷ cuṭṭi ... after obj. suffix deletion

⇓

oruṭṭi ṉeṟṟi il cuṭṭi kaṭṭukiṟa cuṭṭi ... " Relativisation

⇓

oruṭṭi ṉeṟṟil il cuṭṭi cuṭṭi ... "Rel.part. deletion

⇓

oruṭṭi neṟṟil cuṭṭi cuṭṭi ... "Loc.Suffix deletion

⇓

neṟṟi cuṭṭi cuṭṭi ... "Subject deletion

⇓

neṟṟi cuṭṭi ... "Equi-NP

The detailed derivation is explained below.

1. Objebtive case suffix deletion.

	oruṭṭi	ṉeṟṟi	il	cuṭṭi	ai	kaṭṭukiṟaaḷ	cuṭṭi
SD:	N–	N–	Loc.S–	N–	Obj.S–	Vb–	N
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

SC: 1...........7 ===⇒ 1 2 3 4 6 7 (where 2 = 7)

oruṭṭi ṉeṟṟil cuṭṭiai kaṭṭukiṟaaḷ cuṭṭi ===⇒
oruṭṭi ṉeṟṟiil cuṭṭi kaṭṭukiṟaal cuṭṭi
(1.........6 = Constituent sentence; 7 NP of the matrix sentence)

2. Relativisation

	oruṭṭi	ṉeṟṟiil		cuṭṭi	kaṭṭukiṟaaḷ	cuṭṭi
SD :	N—	N—	Loc.S—	N—	Vb—	N
	1	2	3	4	5	6

SC : 1 . . . . . . 6 ===⇒ 1 2 3 4 5 RP 6 (where 4 = 6)

oruṭṭi ṉeṟṟiil cuṭṭi kaṭṭukiṟaaḷ cuṭṭi ===⇒
oruṭṭi ṉeṟṟiil cuṭṭi kaṭṭukiṟa cuṭṭi

3. Relative participle deletion

oruṭṭi ṉeiṟṟil cuṭṭi kaṭṭukiṟa cuṭṭi

SD : N— N—Loc.S— N— Vb RP— N
1 2 3 4 5 6 7

SC : 1 . . . . . 7 ===⇒ 1 2 3 4 7 (where 4 = 7)
oruṭṭi ṉeṟṟiil cuṭṭi kaṭṭukiṟa cuṭṭi ===⇒
oruṭṭi ṉeṟṟiiḷ cuṭṭi cuṭṭi

4. ***Locative case suffix deletion***

oruṭṭi ṉeṟṟiil cuṭṭi cuṭṭi

SD : N— N—Loc.S— N— N
1 2 3 4 5

SC : 1 . . . . . 5 ===⇒ 1 2 4 5 (where 4 = 5)
oruṭṭi ṉeṟṟiil cuṭṭi cuṭṭi ===⇒
oruṭṭi ṉeṟṟi cuṭṭi cuṭṭi

5. ***Subject deletion***

oruṭṭi ṉeṟṟi cuṭṭi cuṭṭi

SD : N— N— N— N
1 2 3 4

SC : 1 ...... 4 ===⇒ 2 3 4 (where 3 = 4)
oruṭṭi ṉeṟṟi cuṭṭi cuṭṭi ===⇒
ṉeṟṟi cuṭṭi cuṭṭi

6. ***Equi – NP deletion***

ṉeṟṟi cuṭṭi cuṭṭi

SD : N— N— N
1 2 3

SC : 1 ...... 3 ===⇒ 1 3
ṉeṟṟi cuṭṭi cuṭṭi ===⇒
ṉeṟṟi cuṭṭi
ṉeṟṟi cuṭṭi ===⇒ ṉeṟṟi–c–cuṭṭi morphophonemically
Simalarly kaṭai carakku ===⇒ kaṭai-c-carakku

2.2.6. *Temporal Object*

The following compounds show a relationship of

"Temporal + Object".

1. kaalai-c-ceyṯi — "morning news"
2. maṯiya uṇavu — "noon meals"
3. pakal kaaṭci — "matinee show"
4. iraa–c–caappaaṭu — "night meals" "supper"
5. maalaivakuppu — "evening clsss"

When the above compounds are expanded they appear with the locative case marker-il. Though they appear with the locative suffix they are not considered as real locatives because they do not really refer to locatives but only time, as pointed out later in the section on "Temporal + Subject". (2.4.6)

The following are the source sentences for the above compounds.

1.a. avarkaḷ kaalaiyil ceyṯi-y-ai-p-paṭikkiṟaaɹkaḷ
"They read the news in the morning"

2.a. avarkal maṯiyaṯṯil uṇavai-k-koṭukkiṟaarkaḷ/ ṯarukiṟaarkaḷ / pooṭukiṟaarkaḷ
"They give food at noon"

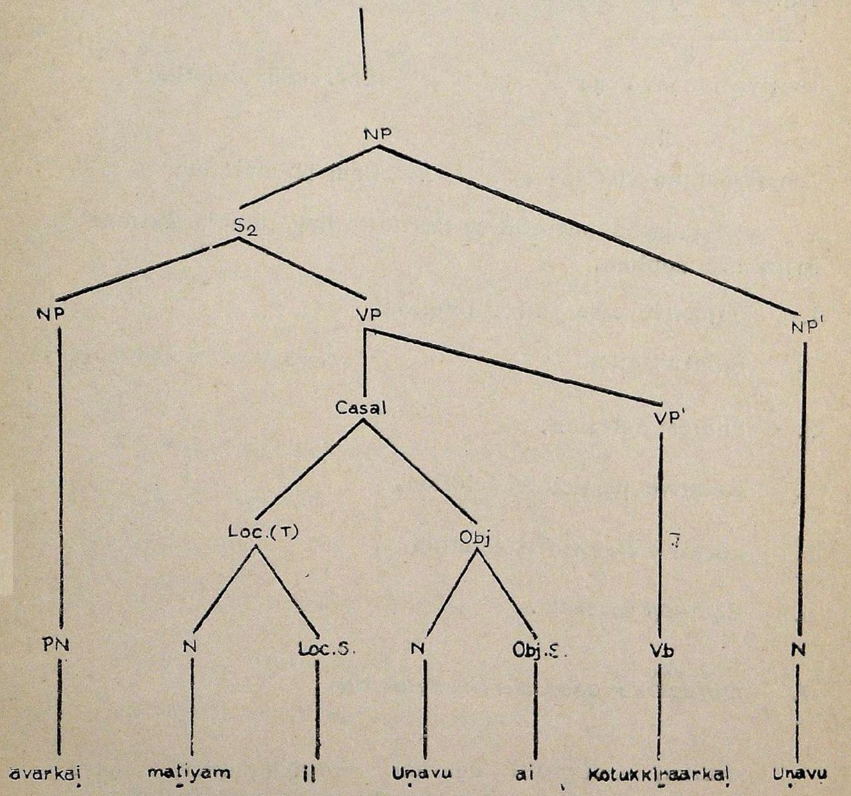
3.a. avaɹkaḷ pakalil kaacṯiyai–k–kaaṭṭukiṟaarkaḷ
"They show the show in the daytime".

4.a. avarkat iravil caappaaṭṭai–c–caappiṭukiṟaarkaḷ
"They eat the food at night"

5.a. avarkaḷ maalaiyil vakuppai naṭaṯṯukiṟaarkaḷ
"They conduct the class in the evening"

From the above it will be seen that the first member of the compound refers to the time when something is done and the second member denotes what is done at that time. Here the relation is "Temporal+Object". It is needless to say that the source verbs have to be posited according to the object nouns present in the compound. The following deep structure could be posited for the above sentences: N (Subject) +N (Object) + Temporal + Verb (Tr). The compounds are derived from their respective source sentences which have the above deep structure. The compound maṯiya uṇavu is taken up here for demonstration. The source sentence for this will be 2.a given below.

Tree Diagram showing the base phrase marker etc.



⇓

avarkaḷ maṯiyamil uṇavu koṭukkiṟaarkaḷ uṇavu ...after obj. suffix deletion

⇓

avarkaḷ maṯiyamil uṇavu koṭukkiṟa uṇavu ...after Relativisation

⇓

maṯiyamil uṇavu koṭukkiṟa uṇavu ...Subject ...deletion

⇓

maiyamil uṇavu uṇavu ... after Rel.part deletion

⇓

maṯiyam uṇavu uṇavu ... ,, Loc. suffix deletion

⇓

maṯiyam uṇavu ... ,, Equi-NP deletion

As pointed out above the following transformational rules are applied.

1. Objective case suffix deletion.
2. Relativisation.
3. Subject deletion.
4. Relative participle deletion.
5. Locative case suffix deletion.
6. Equi-np deletion.

1. Objective case suffix deletion

	avarkaḷ	maṯiyamil		uṇavuai	koṭukkiṟaarkaḷ	uṇavu
SD:	N-	N-Loc.S-		N- Obj.S-	Vb-	N
	1	2 3		4 5	6	7

SC: 1...........7 ====⇒ 1 2 3 4 6 7 (where 4 = 7)

avarkaḷ maṯiyamil uṇavuai koṭukkiṟaarkaḷ uṇavu ===⇒

avarkaḷ maṯiyamil uṇavu koṭukkiṟaarkaḷ uṇavu

(1........6 = constituent sentence ; 7 = NP of the matrix sentence)

2. *Relativisation*

avarkaḷ maṯiyamil uṇavu koṭukkiṟaarkaḷ uṇavu

SD: N– N–Loc.S– N– Vb– N

1 2 3 4 5 6

SC: 1 . . . . . . .6 ====⇒ 1 2 3 4 5 + RP 6 (where 4=6)

avarkaḷ maṯiyamil uṇavu koṭukkiṟaarkaḷ uṇavu=====⇒

avarkaḷ maṯiyamil uṇavu koṭukkiṟa uṇavu

3. *Subject deletion*

avarkaḷ maṯiyamil uṇavu koṭukkiṟa uṇavu

SD: N– N–Loc.S– N– Vb+RP– N

SD: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

SC: 1 . . . . 7 ===⇒ 2 3 4 5 6 7 (where 4=7)

avarkaḷ maṯiyamil uṇavu koṭukkira uṇavu===⇒

maṯiyamil uṇavu koṭukkiṟa uṇavu

4. *Relative participle deletion*

maṯiyamil uṇavu koṭukkiṟa uṇavu

SD: N–Loc.S– N– Vb+RP– N

1 2 3 4 5 6

SC: 1 . . . . 6 ===⇒ 1 2 3 6 (where 3=6)

maṯiyamil uṇavu koṭukkiṟa uṇavu ====⇒

maṯiyamil uṇavu uṇavu

5. *Locative case suffix deletion*

maṭiyamil uṇavu uṇavu

SD: N–Loc.S– N– N

1 2 3 4

SC: 1 . . . . . . 4 = = = ⇒ 1 2 3 (where 3 = 4)

maṭiyamil uṇavu uṇavu = = = ⇒

maṭiyam uṇavu uṇavu

6. *Equi-NP deletion*

maṭiyam uṇavu uṇavu

SD: N– N– N

1 2 3

SC: 1 . . . . . . 3 = = = ⇒ 1 3

maṭiyam uṇavu uṇavu = = = ⇒

maṭiyam uṇavu

maṭiyam + uṇavu after morphonemic changes become

matiya uṇavu

2. 2. 7. *Adverb + Object*

It is generally said that only nouns occuring in particular grammatical relationship combine together to become compounds at the surface level. It is proposed here that this theory needs revision in the light of the material one finds in Tamil. In Tamil one gets a set of compounds

whose constituents show a grammatical relationship as that of between "adverb + object". The deeper level adverb is nominalised at the surface level and becomes the first member of the compound. This in turn functions like an attribute. The second member, the object of the deeper sentence becomes the second member and functions as the head word. Consider the following examples.

1.	ṭappu-k-kaṇakku	"wrong calculation"
2.	viraivu vaṇṭi	"speedy vehicle"
3.	keṭṭi viiṭu	"strong house"
4.	cella-k-kuḷaṉṭai	"dear baby"
5.	valleḷuṭṭu	"hard sound"

The following expressions seem to be semantically identical with 1, 2&3.

1.a.	ṭappaana-kaṇakku	"The calculation which is wrong"
2.a.	viraivaana vaṇṭi	"The vehicle which is fast"
3.a.	keṭṭiyaana viiṭu	"The house which is strong"

Like this when we try to construct similar expressions with reference to 4 and 5 we get into difficulty. For,

4.a. cellamaana kuḷaṉṭai "The child which is dear"

5.a. vanmaiyaana eḷuṭṭu "The sound which is hard"

would mean something which is unacceptable. It is not the child which is dear but the person who rears the baby considers it as "dear". Similarly in 5.a. it is not the sound which is hard i.e. it is not the quality of the sound to be

hard or soft but its pronounciation. Coming again to expressions 1.a. 2.a.and 3.a. still one can argue that by nature, the calculation or sum is not wrong i.e. is not the quality of the sum but someone did it wrongly. In viraivaana vaṇṭi, again one cannot say that there is connection between the attribute "speedy" and "vehicle" directly because the quality "speed" is not the inherent quality of the vehicle. Similarly in keṭṭiyaana viiṭu the "strongness" of the house is not natural but is the result of some careful work. In other words one cannot say that the attributes, i.e. the first members, are real attributes of the following nouns. Of course this is true in the surface level. But a careful analysis will reveal that in the deeper level these are all attributes to the source verbs and as such they are real adverbials. This could be demonstrated further with an examble from English. "Fast Train" is a compound noun in English and an expended, semantically identical expression for this will be "fastly moving train". Here one can easily find that "fast" is really an attribute to the verb "move" and as such it should be treated as an adverbial. The "train" does not have the potential meaning "fast". Hence a fastly moving train is referred to a "fast train". Similarly in Tamil the compound vankai "hard hand" when expanded, like above, gives the form "vanmaiyaana kai" meaning "the hand which is hard". Here also the attribute is not the attribute to the noun in the source sentence. See the following sentence. "kai vanmaiyaaka irukkiṟatu" "The hand is hard". When relativisation takes place it becomes "vanmaiyaaka irukkira kai". "The hand which is hard". It will be seen here that the attribute vanmaiyaaka is really a modifier to the verb "irukkum" rather than kai". As such it should be treated as only an adverb. In the light of these observations we now pass on to discuss the derivation of the compounds given above.

The following source sententences reveal the real grammatical relationship between the constituents of the compounds 1 to 5 respectively.

1.b. oruvan kaṉakkai-t-ṯappaaka-p-pooṭṭaan / ceyṯaan

"Someone did the calculation / sum wrongly"

(Both pooṭu and 'cey' can be taken as source verbs here)

2.b. oruvan vaṇṭiyai viraivaaka ooṭṭiṉaan / celuṭṭiṉaan

"Someone drove the vehicle fast"

(Both ooṭṭu and celuṭṭu are possible here)

3.b. oruvan viiṭṭai-k-keṭṭiyaaka-k-kaṭṭiṉaan

"Someone built the house strongly"

4.b. oruvan kuḻanṯaiyai-c-cellamaaka vaḷarkkiṟaan

"Someone rears the baby dearly"

5.b. oruvan eḻuṭṭai vanmaiyaaka olikkiṟaan

"one pronounces the sound hardly"

After relativisation the above sentence are nominalised into

1.c. oruvan ṯappaaka-p-pooṭṭa kaṉakku

"The calculation / sum which was wrongly done by some one"

2.c. oruvan viraivaaka ooṭṭiya vaṇṭi

"The vehicle which was fastly driven by someone"

3.c. oruvan keṭṭiyaaka-k-kaṭṭiya viiṭu

"The house which was strongly built by someone"

4.c. oruvan cellamaaka vaḷarkkum kuḻantai

"The boby which was reared dearly by someone"

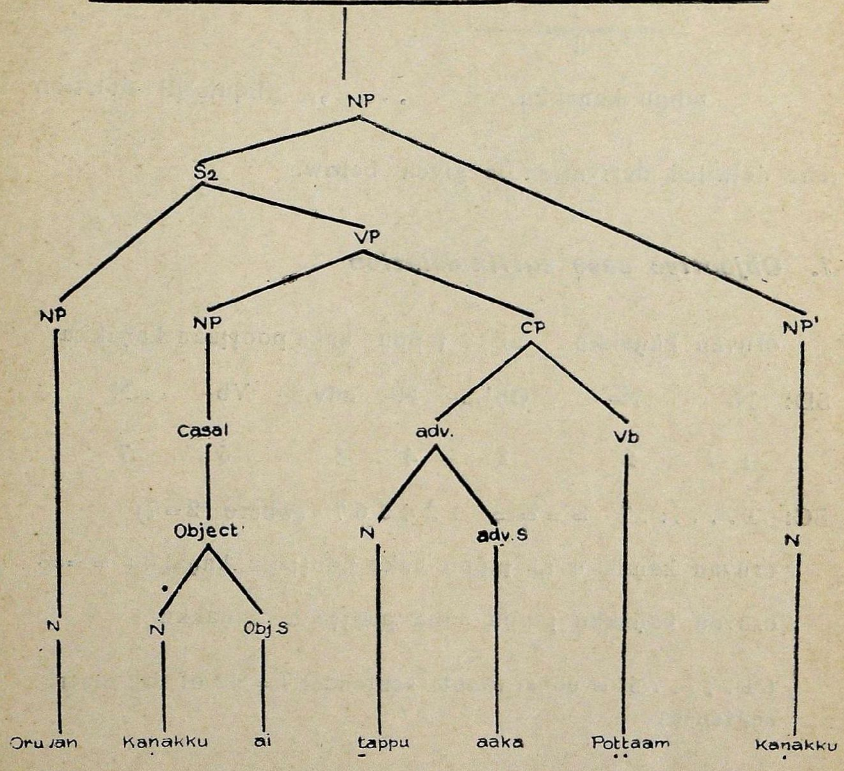
5.c. oruvan vanmaiyakka olikkum eḻuttu

"The sound which was pronounced hardly by someone"

respectively. Thus it will be seen that in all the above sentences that the attributes i.e. the first members of the compounds under discussion, are really adverbs and they modified only the source verbs. Though they occur as attributes to the following nouns in the surface level they need not be identified with adjectivals and thus nouns. They are really nominalised adverbs.

The common deep syntactic structure for these could be taken as N (Subject) + N(Object) + Adverb + Verb. The derivation of the compound tappu-k-kaṇakku from the source sentence 1 (b) is demonstrated below.

Base phrase marker and NP of the matrix sentence.



⇓

oruvan kaṇakku ṭappuaaka pooṭṭaan kaṇakku ... after obj. suffix deletion

⇓

oruvan kaṇakku ṭappuaaka pooṭṭa kaṇakku " Relativisation

⇓

kaṇakku ṭappuaaka pooṭṭa kaṇakku " Subject deletion

⇓

kaṇakku ṭappu aaka kaṇakku . . . after Rel.part deletion

⇓

kaṇakku ṭappu kaṇakku . . . after adv.suffix deletion

⇓

ṭappu kaṇakku . . . ,, Equi-NP deletion

The detailed derivation is given below.

1. Objective case suffix deletion

oruvan kaṇakku ai ṭappu aaka pooṭṭaan kaṇakku

SD:	N–	N–	Obj.S–	N–	adv.S–	Vb–	N
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

SC: 1 . . . . . . 7 ====⇒ 1 2 4 5 6 7 (where 2 = 7)

oruvan kaṇakku ai ṭappu aaka pooṭṭaan kaṇakku ===⇒

oruvan kaṇakku ṭappu aaka pooṭṭaan kaṇakku

(1 . . . . . 6 = constituent sentence; 7 = NP of the matrix sentence)

2. Relativisation

oruvan kaṇakku ṭappu aaka pooṭṭaan kaṇakku

SD:	N–	N–	N–	adv.S–	Vb–	N
	1	2	3	4	5	6

SC: 1 . . . , 6 =====⇒ 1 2 3 4 5 + RP 6 (where 2 = 6)

oruvan kaṇakku ṭappu aaka pooṭṭaan kaṇakku ===⇒

oruvan kaṇakku ṭappu aaka pooṭṭa kaṇakku

3. *Subject deletion*

oruvan kaṇakku ṯappu aaka pooṭṭa kaṇakku

SD: N- N- N- adv.S- Vb+RP- N

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

SC: 1.........7 ==⇒ 2 3 4 5 6 7 (where 2=7)

oruvan kaṇakku ṯappu aaka pooṭṭa kaṇakku ==⇒

kaṇakku ṯappu aaka pooṭṭa kaṇakku

4. *Relative participle deletion*

kaṇakku ṯappu aaka pooṭṭa kaṇakku

SD: N- N- adv.S- Vb+RP- N

1 2 3 4 5 6

SC: 1.........6 ==⇒ 1 2 3 4 (where 1=6)

kaṇakku ṯappu aaka pooṭṭa kaṇakku ==⇒

kaṇakku ṯappu aaka kaṇakku

5, *Adverbial suffix deletion*

kaṇakku ṯappu aaka kaṇakku

SD: N- N- adv.S- N-

1 2 3 4

SC: 1.........4 ==⇒ 1 2 4 (where 1=4)

kaṇakku ṯappu aaka kaṇakku ==⇒

kaṇakku ṯappu kaṇakku

6. Equi-NP deletion

kaṇakku ṭappu kaṇakku

SD: N- N- N

1 2 3

SC : 1.........3 ==⇒ 2 3

kaṇakku ṭappu kaṇakku ==⇒

ṭappu kaṇakku

ṭappu+kaṇakku ==⇒ ṭappu-k-kaṇakku morphophonemically

Similarly cellam+kuḻanṯai ==⇒ cella-k-kuḻanṯai

Val + eḻuṭṭu ==⇒ val-l-eḻuṭṭu

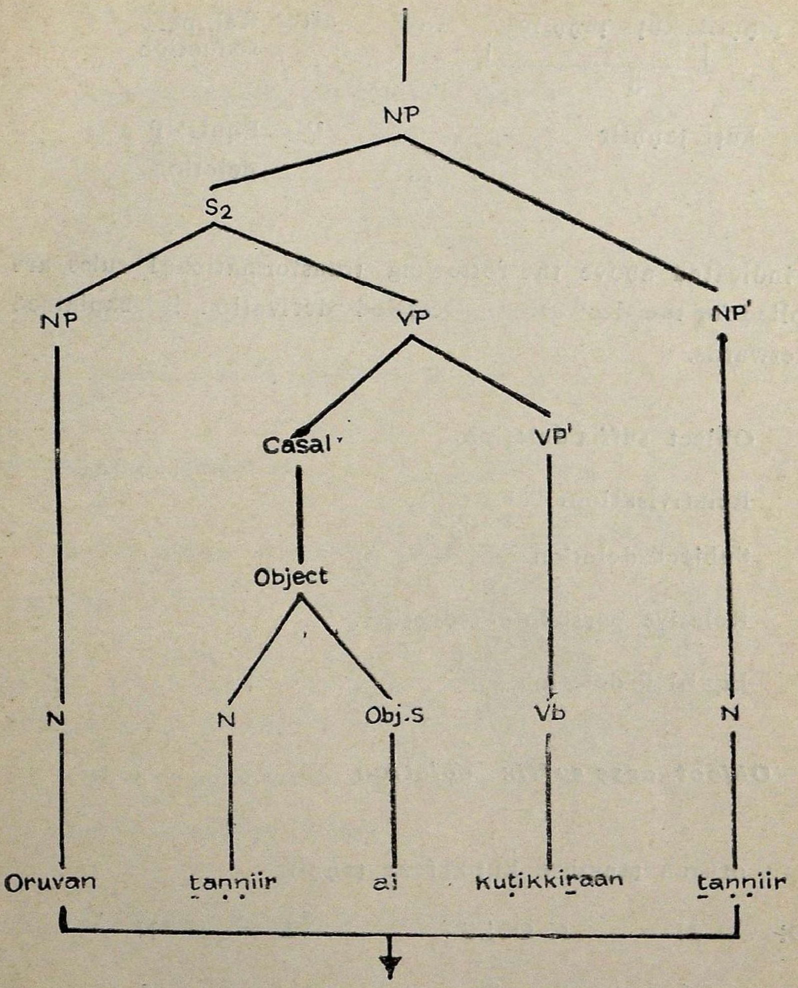
2.2.8 Verb (Predicate) + Object.

1.	kuṭi taṇṇiir	"drinking water"
2.	pooṭu maṇ	"dumped mud"
3.	vaṟu kaṭalai	"roasted ground-nut"
4.	uṭai kal	"broken stone"

Compounds of the above type show a Verb + Object relation. The first member refers to the action of the Subject and the second member denotes the object. It is interestiug to note that the source verbs themselves appear as first member of the compounds. See the following source sentences.

1.a.	oruvan taṇṇiirai-k-kuṭikkiṟaan	"Someone drinks water"
2.a.	oruvan maṇṇai-p-pooṭukkiṟan	"Someone dumps mud"
3.a.	oruvan kaṭalaiyai vaṟukkiṟaan	"Someone roasts the ground-nut"
4.a.	oruvan kallai uṭaikkiṟaan	"Someone breaks the stone"

A common deep structure viz., N(Subject) + N (Object) + verb could be posited for all these source sentences. The example kuṭi taṇṇiir Could be taken up here for demonstrating the derivation. The source sentence is 1.a. First the tree diagram is given followed by the derivation with T-rules.



oruvan ṯaṇṇiir kuṭikkiṟaan ṯaṇṇiir ... after obj. Suffix deletion

⇓

oruvan ṯaṇṇiir kuṭikkiṟa ṯaṇṇiir ... " Relativisation

⇓

ṯaṇṇiir kuṭikkiṟa ṯaṇṇiir ... " Subject deletion

⇓

ṭaṇṇiir kuṭi ṭaṇṇiir	...	after Rel. part reduction
⇓		
kuṭi ṭaṇṇiir	...	,, Equi-NP deletion

As indicated above the following transformational rules are applied for the derivation. Detailed derivation is explained afterwards.

1. Object suffix deletion.
2. Relativisation.
3. Subject deletion.
4. Relative participle reduction.
5. Equi-NP deletion.

1. Object case suffix deletion

oruvan ṭaṇṇiirai kuṭikkṟaan ṭaṇṇiir

SD:	N-	N-Obj.S-		Vb-	N
	1	2	3	4	5

SC: 1.........5 ====> 1 2 4 5 (where 2 = 5)

oruvan ṭaṇṇiirai kuṭikkiṟaan ṭaṇṇiir ====>

oruvan ṭaṇṇiir kuṭikkiṟaan ṭaṇṇiir

(1.........4 = consituent sentence; 5 = NP of the matrix sentence)

2, *Relativiation*

oruvan ṯaṉṉiir kuṯikkiṟaan ṯaṉṉiir

SD:	N-	N-	Vb-	N
	1	2	3	4

SC: 1..........4 ====> 1 2 3 + RP 4 (where 2 = 4)

oruvan ṯaṉṉiir kuṯikkiṟaan ṯaṉṉiir ====⇒

oruvan ṯaṉṉiir kuṯikkiṟa ṯaṉṉiir

3. *Subject deletion*

oruvan ṯaṉṉiir kuṯikkiṟa ṯaṉṉiir

SD:	N-	N-	Vb + RP-		N-
	1	2	3	4	5

SC: 1 . . . . . 5 ===⇒ 2 3 4 5 (where 2 = 5)

oruvan ṯaṉṉiir kutikkiṟa ṯaṉṉiir ====⇒

ṯaṉṉiir kuṯikkiṟa ṯaṉṉiir

4. *Relative participle reduction*

ṯaṉṉiir kuṯikkiṟa ṯaṉṉiir

SD:	N-	Vb + RP-		N
	1	2	3	4

SC: 1 . . . . . 4 ===⇒ 1 2 4 (where 1 = 4)

ṯaṉṉiir kuṯikkira ṯaṉṉiir ===⇒

ṯaṉṉiir kuṯi ṯaṉṉiir

5. *Equi-NP deletion*

ṯaṉṉiir kuṭi ṯaṉṉiir

SD: N- Vb- N

1 2 3

SC: 1 . . . . . 3 = = ⇒ 2 3

ṯaṉṉiir kuṭi ṯaṉṉiir = = = = ⇒

kuṭi ṯaṉṉiir

2.3. Compounds in which the second member is Cognate Object

3.3.1. Subject + Cognate Object

There is a set of compounds which show a relationship of "Subject + Predicate". The second member, i.e., the predicate is a verb which refers to the action of the first member i.e., the subject. In the process the verb is nominalised and this nominalised form refers to the action. The nominalised form i.e., the second member of the compound which is given as cognate object needs somc more explanation. Before that let us examine the compounds and their structure.

1.	aṇaṅkuṯ ṯaakku	"the attack of the spirit"
2.	niir viiḻcci	"the water-falls"
3.	puli-p-paayccal	"tiger's leap"
4.	karaṭi-p-piṭi	"the bear's hug"

As explained above the source sentences for these could be traced to the following.

1.a.	aṇaṅku ṭaakkiyaṭu	"the spirit attacked"
2.a.	niir viiḻkiṟaṭu	"the water falls"
3.a.	puli paaykiṟaṭu	"the tiger leaps"
4.a.	karaṭi piṭiṭṭatu	"the bear hugged"

The verbs ṭaakku, piṭi, are transitive verbs. The other verbs viiḻ and paay are generally treated as intransitive verbs but they may have to be treated as transitives based on their syntactic behaviour as discussed below.

There are acceptable usages in Tamil like

A. avan oru ṭiruku ṭirukinan

"He made a twist" which is literally

"He twisted a twist"

B. avan oru kuṭi kuṭiṭṭaan

"he made a jump"

i.e., lit. "he jumped a jump"

A is semantically identical with A. 1. avan ṭirukinaan and similarly B is identical with B. 1. avan kuṭiṭṭaan. The verb ṭiruku is taken as transitive and the verb kuṭi is taken as intransitive generally.

In that case some explanation has to be made with regard to the presence of the words tiruku and kuṭi before their respective verbs. In the formal level they resemble like the roots of the following verbs. In the syntactic level they function like objects. But this object is different from the object nouns usually occur before transitive verbs. For example we can have a sentence like.

C. avan muṭiyai ṭirukinaan "he twisted the cap" where muuṭi is an object. The objects like ṭiruku etc., which are redundant or copied elements of the roots should be called cognate objects because of their similarities with the verbs both at the form and functional levels. Taken in this sense verbs like viiḻ etc, could be explained easily. They are other reasons also. The sentence in which an object and a transitive verb are present could be relativised and we can get a nominal form. For example the sentence,

D. avan palakaiyai uṭaiṭṭaan "he broke the plank" could relativised into D.a. avan uṭaiṭṭa palakai "the plank that he broke". We see this same syntactic behaviour with reference to the sentences having cognate objects also. See the following:-

E. karaṭi piṭi piṭiṭṭaṭu "the bear hugged"
lit."the bear hugged a hug"

Sentence E. like D could be nominalised into E. 1. karaṭi piṭiṭṭa piṭi "the hug hugged by the bear". This possibility proves that words like kuṭi, piṭi etc., should be treated as cognate objects.

Let us take the compound "karaṭi-p-piṭi" for demonstration. As given above the source sentence for this will be "karaṭi piṭiṭṭatu". But in the light of the discussioin we have made the deep structure has to be set up suitably This means that some provision has to be made for the cognate object in the deep structure itself. This is possible only when there is the cognate object verb in the deep structure. When such a cognate object verb is there then the cognate object is predictable. Based on this predictability the cognate object will be marked with an abstract symbol which could be realised in the later state in the process of derivation with an appropriate lexical formative. The following deep structure is suggested.

N(Subject) + X + VX

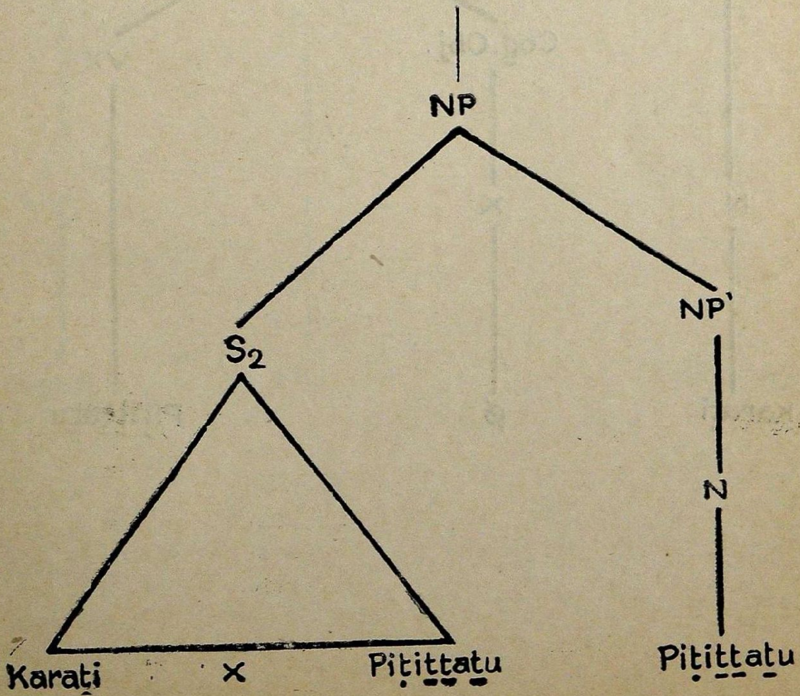
(X = abstract symbol for cognate object; VX = cognate subject verb)

The rivised source sentence for the compound karaṭi-p-piṭi will be:

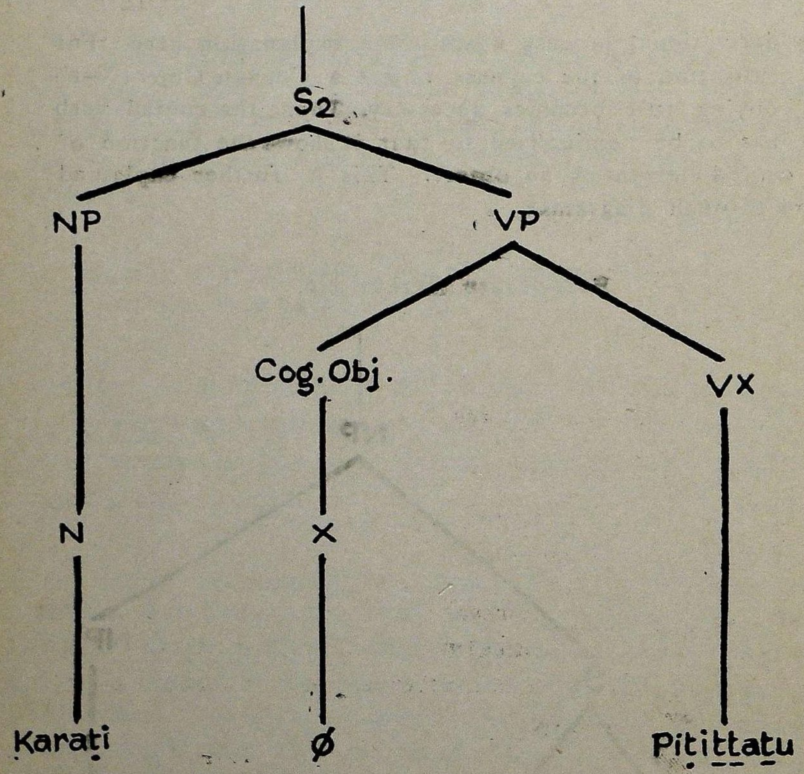
karaṭi-X-piṭiṭṭaṭu "The bear hugged"

The derivational process needs some explanation here. For the realisation of the cognate object a Cognate Object Verb root copying rule becomes necessary. Then the copied verb root has to be nominalised so that it shows the function of the copied element as an object. This is further explained below through diagrams.

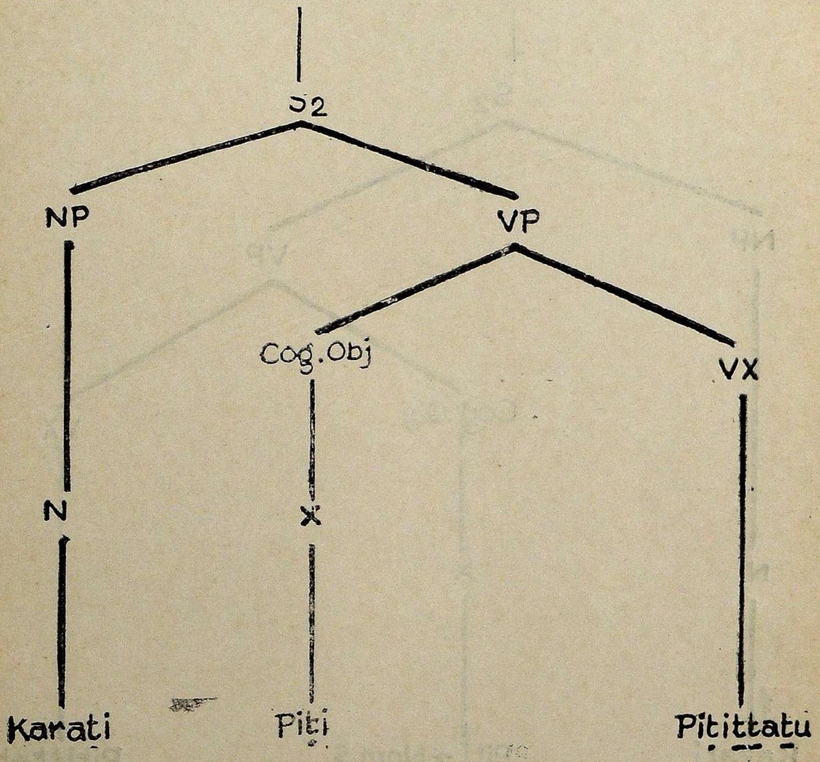
Base phrase marker etc.



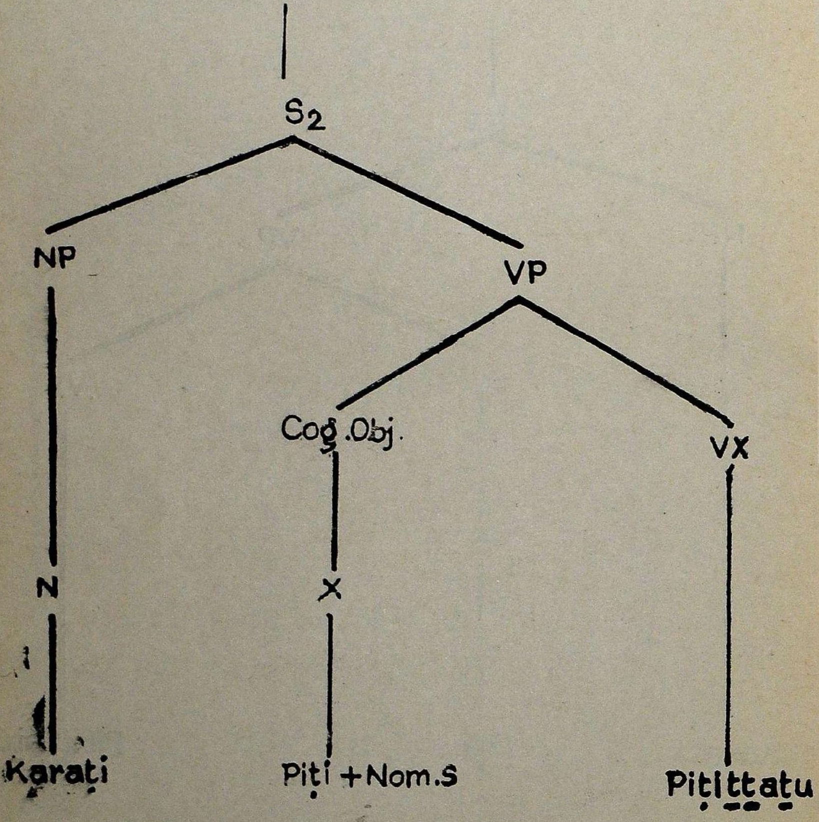
2) The expansion of S_2 is demonstrated below :



3) The realisation of X is demonstrated below :



4) The nominalisation of the verb root is explained below:



The following transformational rules are applied.

1. X-replacement by copying VX
2. Nominalisation of the copied root
3. Cognate object shifting
4. Relativisation
5. Relative participle reduction
6. Equi-NP deletion.

1. X-replacement by copying VX

karaṭi X piṭiṭṭaṭu piṭi

SD:	N-	X-	Vbr + T		N
	1	2	3	4	5

SC: 1..........5 ====⇒ 1 5 3 4 5

karaṭi X piṭiṭṭatu piṭi ====⇒

karati piṭi-piṭiṭṭaṭu piti

(1.........4 = constituent sentence, 5 = NP of the matrix sentence) Vbr = Verb root)

2. Nominalisation of the copied root

karaṭi piṭi- piṭiṭṭaṭu piṭi

SD:	N-	Vbr.-	Vb-	N
	1	2	3	4

SC: 1.........4 ====⇒ 1 2 + Nom.S 3 4

karaṭi piṭi·piṭiṭṭaṭu piṭi ====⇒

karaṭi piṭi piṭiṭṭaṭu piṭi

(piṭi + Nom.S ====⇒ piṭi morphophonemically)

3. *Cognate Object Shifting*

karaṭi piṭi piṭiṭṭaṭu piṭi

SD: N- N- Vb- N

1 2 3 4

SC: 1 . . . 4 ===⇒ 1 3 2 4 (where 2=4)

karaṭi piṭi piṭiṭṭaṭu piṭi ===⇒

karoṭi piṭiṭṭaṭu piṭi piṭi

4. *Relativisation*

karaṭi piṭiṭṭaṭu piṭi piṭi

SD: N- Vb- N- N

1 2 3 4

SC: 1 . . . . 4 ===⇒ 1 2 + RP 3 4 (where 3 = 4)

karaṭi piṭiṭṭaṭu piṭi piṭi ===⇒

karaṭi piṭiṭṭa piṭi piṭi

(piṭiṭṭaṭu + RP ===⇒ piṭiṭṭa morphophonemically)

5. *Relative participle reduction*

karaṭi piṭiṭṭa piṭi piṭi

SD: N- Vb+RP- N- N

1 2 3 4 5

SC: 1, ...5 = = = ⇒ 1 4 5 (where 4 = 5)

karaṭi piṭiṭṭa piṭi piṭi = = = ⇒

karaṭi piṭi piṭi

6. *Equi-NP deletion*

karaṭi piṭi piṭi

SD: N- N- N

1 2 3

SC: 1 . . . . 3 = = = ⇒ 1 3

karaṭi piṭi piṭi = = = = ⇒

karaṭi piti

After morphophonemic changes karaṭi + piṭi = = = = ⇒

karaṭi-p-piṭi

2.3.2. Object + Cognate Object

1. kuuṭai muṭaiṭal	"basket weaving"
2. kaṭar virpanai	"khadi sales"
3. ṭeeni vaḷarṭṭal vaḷarppu"	"bee keeping" lit. bee rearing
4. muṭi ṭiruṭṭal	"hair dressing" lit. "hair correcting"
5. pommai ceyṭal	"doll making"

Compounds of the above form another set showing a relationship of object + cognate object. The second member in all these compounds is a verbal noun denoting an action. This verbal noun is really the nominalised form of the Predicate verb of the source sentence and function as an object. As suggested

eariler this is treated as the cognate object based on its relation with the source verb. The first member is the object of the source sentence occurring before the cognate object. The deep structure, for all the source sentences of the above compounds could be:

N(Subject)+N(Object)+X=VX

(X= cognate object; VX=cognate object verb)

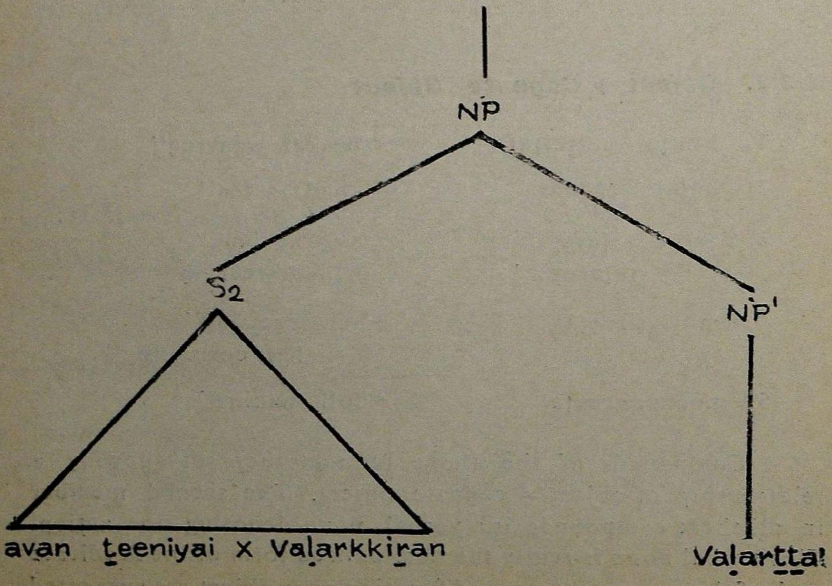
The compound ṭeenii vaḷarṭṭal is taken up here for demonstration. The source sentence for this compound is

3.a. avan ṭeeniiyai X vaḷarkkiṟaan

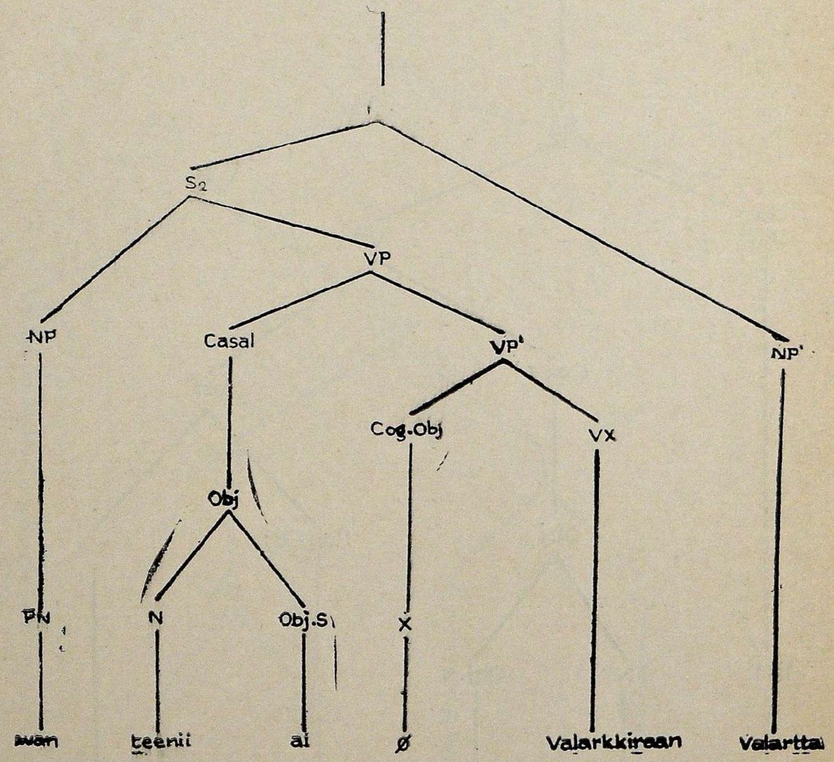
"He rears the bees"

The following tree diagrams explain the derivational process in several stages.

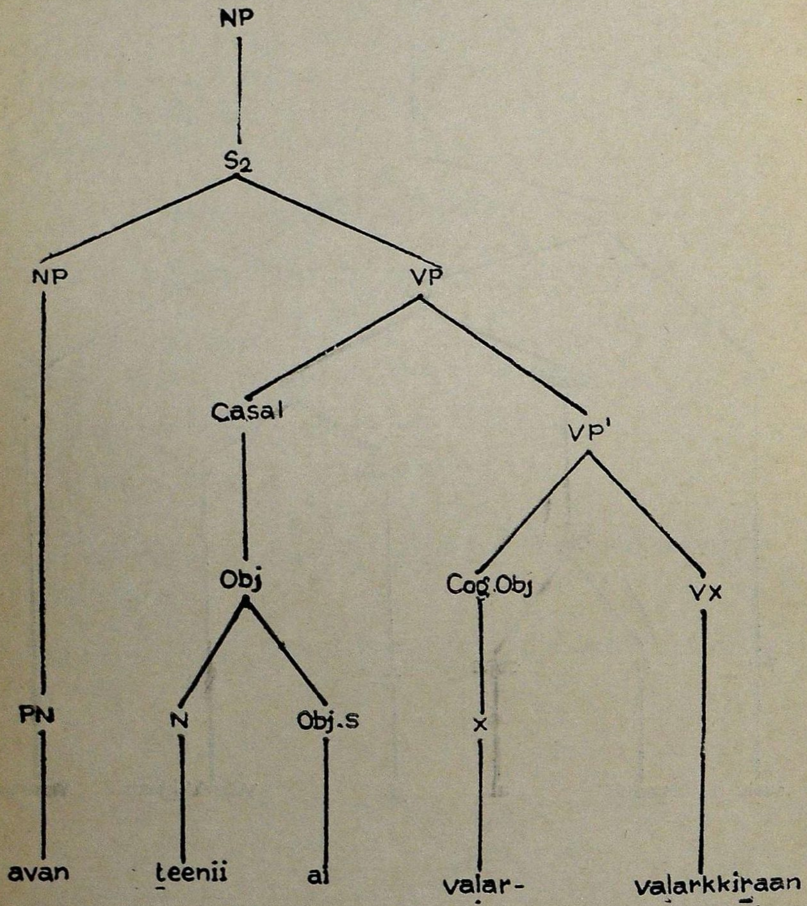
Stage 1) The constituent sentence+NP of the matrix sentence.



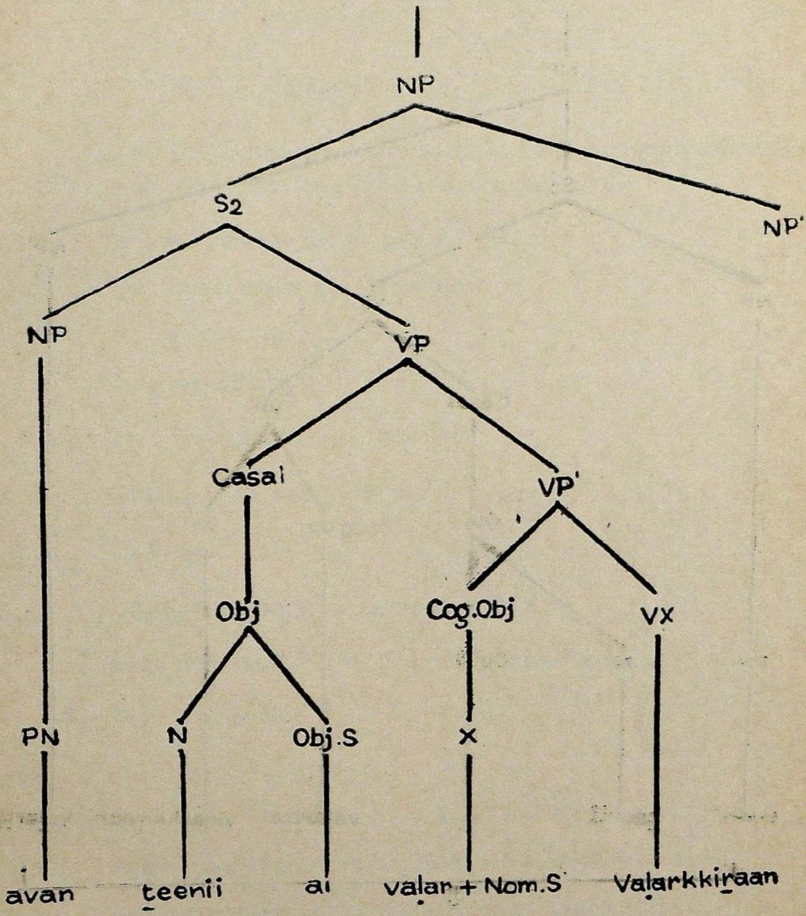
Stage 2) The deep structure of S_2 is expanded as follows



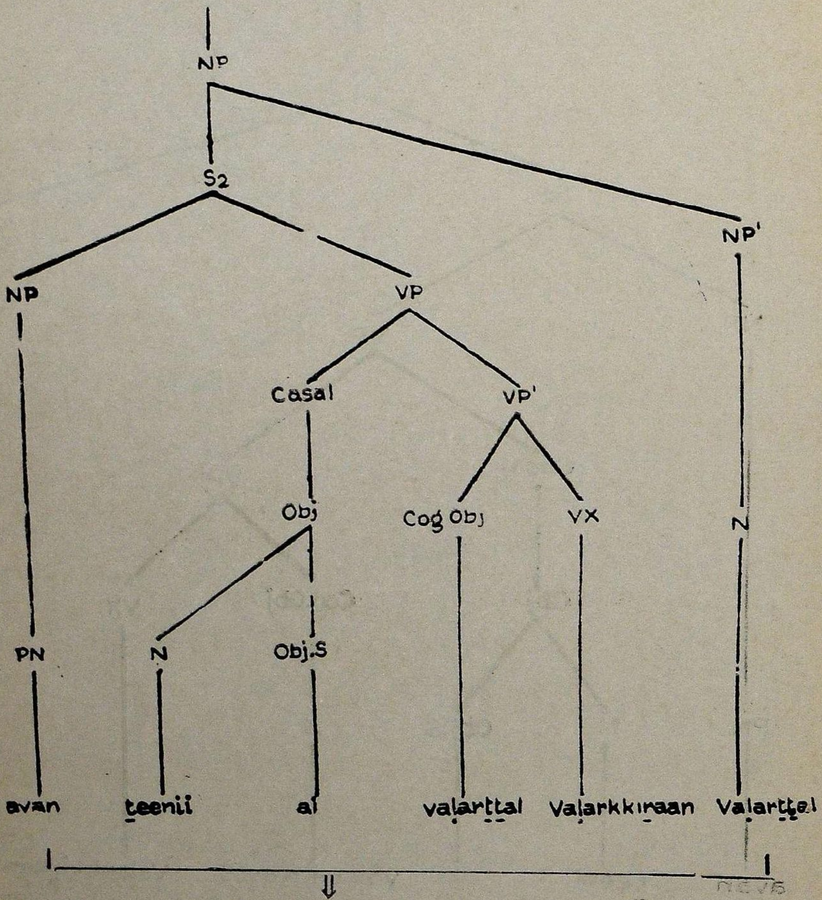
3) The realisation of cognate object is shown below.



4) The nominalisation of cognate object is shown below.



5) The derivation of the compound is further explained below.



avan ṭeeniiyai vaḷarkkiṟa vaḷarṭṭaal . . . Relativisation
vaḷarṭṭal

⇓

avan ṭeeniiyai vaḷarṭṭal . . . RP reduction

⇓

ṭeeniiyai vaḷarṭṭal vaḷarṭṭal . . . Subject deletion

⇓

ţeenii vaļarţţal vaļarţţal ... Obj.case deletion

⇓

ţeenii vaļarţţal ... Equi-NP deletion

The following transformational rules are applied (a few rules and processes are not indicated above)

1. X-replacement by copying VX
2. Nominalisation of Verb root
3. Relativisation
4. Subject deletion
5. Relative participle reduction
6. Object case suffix deletion
7. Equi-NP deletion

1. X-replacement by copying VX

avan ţeeniiyai X vaļarkkiŗaan vaļarţţal

SD : N- N-Obj.S- X Vb + T- N

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

SC : 1...... 7 ====⇒ 1 2 3 4 5 5 6 7

avan ţeeniiyai X vaļarkkiŗaan vaļarţţal ===⇒

avan ţeeniiyai vaļar vaļarkkiŗaan vaļarţţal

(1 . . . . . 6 = constituent sentence; 7 = NP of matrix sentence)

2. Nominalisation of the Verb-root

avan ţeeniiyai vaļar- vaļarkkiŗaan vaļarţţal

SD : N- N-Obj.S- Vbr- Vb- N

1 2 3 4 5 6

SC : 1...... ====⇒ 1 2 3 4 + Nom.S 5 6

avan ṭeeniiyai vaḷar vaḷarkkiṟaan vaḷarttai ===⇒

avan ṭeeniiyai vaḷarṭṭal vaḷarkkiṟaan vaḷarṭṭal

(Nom.S = Nominalisation suffix. valar + Nom.S ===⇒ vaḷarṭṭal morphonemically)

3. *Relativisation*

avan ṭeeniiyai vaḷarṭṭal vaḷarkkiṟaan vaḷarṭṭal

SD: N- N-obj.S- N- Vb- N

1 2 3 4 5 6

SC: 1 . . . . . 6 ===⇒ 1 2 3 4 5 + RP (where 4 = 6)

avan ṭeeniiyai vaḷarṭṭal vaḷarkkiṟan vaḷarṭṭal ===⇒

avan ṭeeniiyai vaḷarṭṭaal vaḷarkkiṟa vaḷarṭṭal

4. *Subject deletion*

avan ṭeeniiyai vaḷarṭṭal vaḷarkkiṟa vaḷarṭṭal

SD: N- N-obj.S- N- Vb+RP- N

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

SC: 1 . . . . . 7 ===⇒ 2 3 4 5 6 7 (where 4 = 7)

avan ṭeeniiyai vaḷarṭṭal vaḷarkkiṟa vaḷarṭṭal ===⇒

ṭeeniiyai vaḷarṭṭal vaḷarkkiṟa vaḷarṭṭal

5. *Relative participle reduction*

ṭeeniiyai vaḷarṭṭal vaḷarkkiṟa vaḷarṭṭal

SD: N-obj.S- N- Vb+RP- N

1 2 3 4 5 6

SC: 1 . . . . . . 6 =====⇒ 1 2 3 6 (where 3 = 6)

ṭeeniiyai vaḷarttal vaḷarkkiṟa vaḷarttal ====⇒

ṭeeniyai vaḷarttal vaḷarttal

6. *Objective case suffix deletion*

ṭeeniiyai vaḷarttal vaḷarttal

SD:	N–obj.S-	N–	N
	1 2	3	4

SC: 1……4 =====⇒ 1 3 4 (where 3=4)

ṭeeniiyai vaḷarttal vaḷarttal =====⇒

ṭeenii vaḷarttal

7. *Equi-NP deletion*

ṭeenii vaḷarttal vaḷarttal

SD:	N-	N-	N
	1	2	3

SC: 1……3 =====⇒ 1 3

ṭeenii vaḷarttal vaḷarttal =====⇒

ṭeenii vaḷarttal

2.3.3 *Instrumental + Cognate Object*

1. arivaaḷ veṭṭu — "sickle cut"
2. alaku-p-puuṭṭu — "pin lock" lit. "closing with a pin"
3. kalleṟi — "stone throw"
4. kaṇviiccu — "eye cast / sweep"
5. uṭal uḻaippu — "physical labour"

6. caaṭṭai-aṭi "whip lashing"

7. kaṭṭi-k-kuṭṭu "knife-stab"

The above compounds show the relationship of "Instrument + cognate object". The first member of the compound is the instrument with which an action is done. The action is denoted by the second constituent which is the nominalised form of the source verb. As such it is treated, as explained already, as the cognate object. This cognate object form is realised by copying the source Verb root. The compound is, sometimes, identified with the expression kallai eṟiṉṭaan "(someone) threw a stone". Here it is used as an object. One can have a nominal expression like kallaal eṟi (-viḷuṉṭaṭu) "throw with stone" but not the expression kallai eṟi. Hence it is treated here as really an instrumental rather than an object. The deep structure posited for the above type of compound is as follows

N(Subject) + N(Instrumental) + X + VX

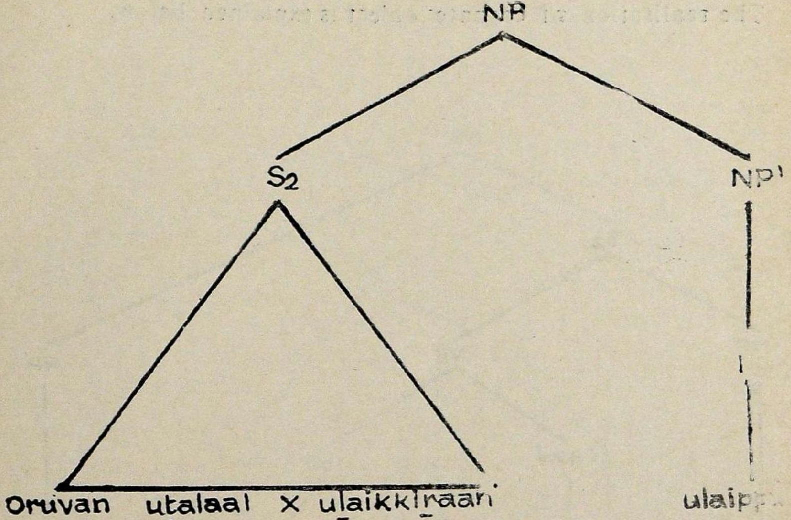
(X = cognate object; VX = cognate object verb)

The compound 5 uṭal uḻaippu is taken up here for demonstrating the derivational process. The source sentence for this compound is

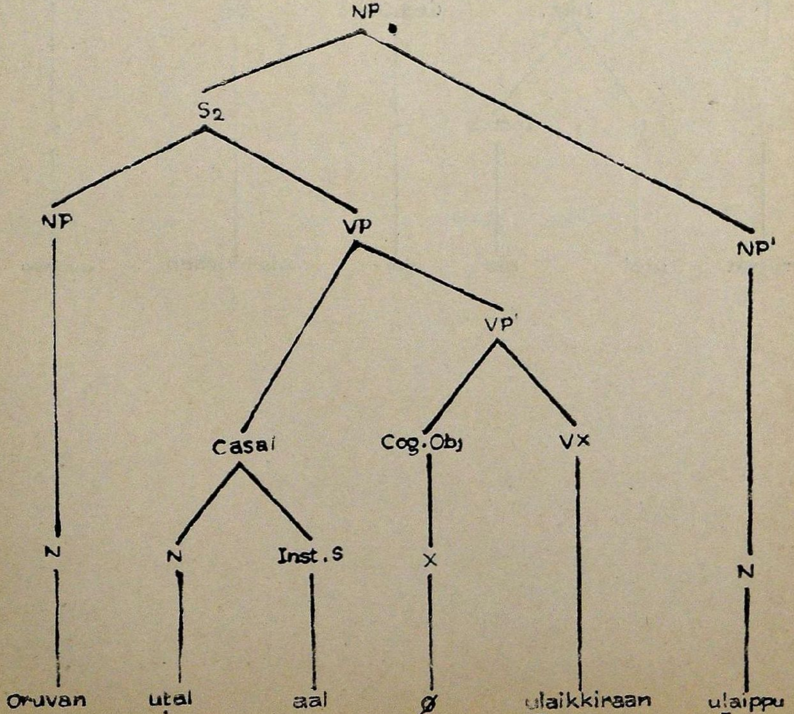
5a. uṭalaal X uḻaikkiṟaan

Lit. "Someone is working with (his) body"

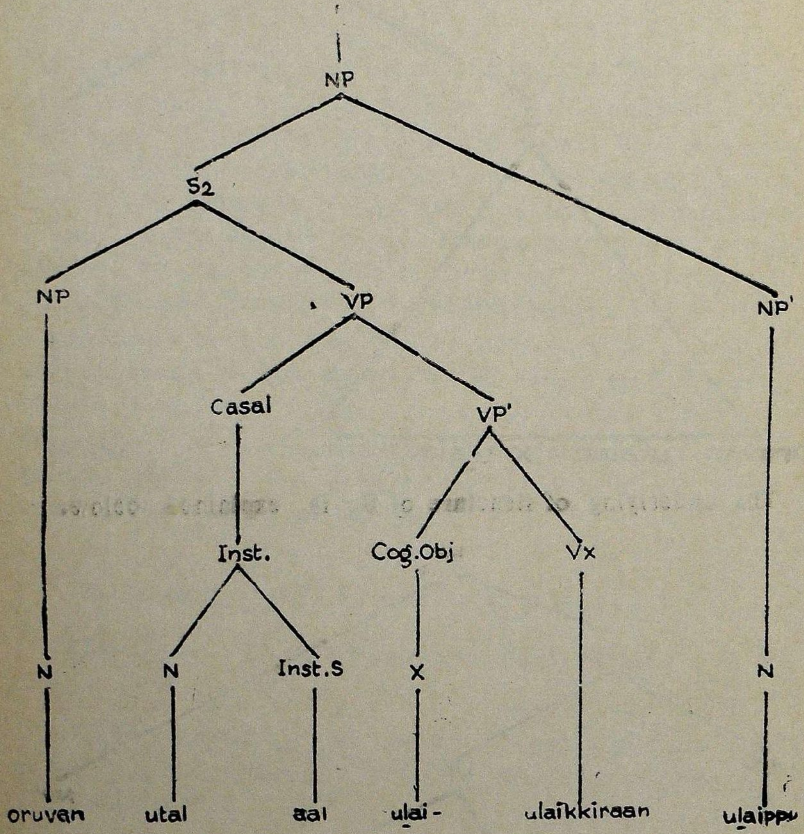
The underlying structure and the process of derivation are explained below diagrammatically.



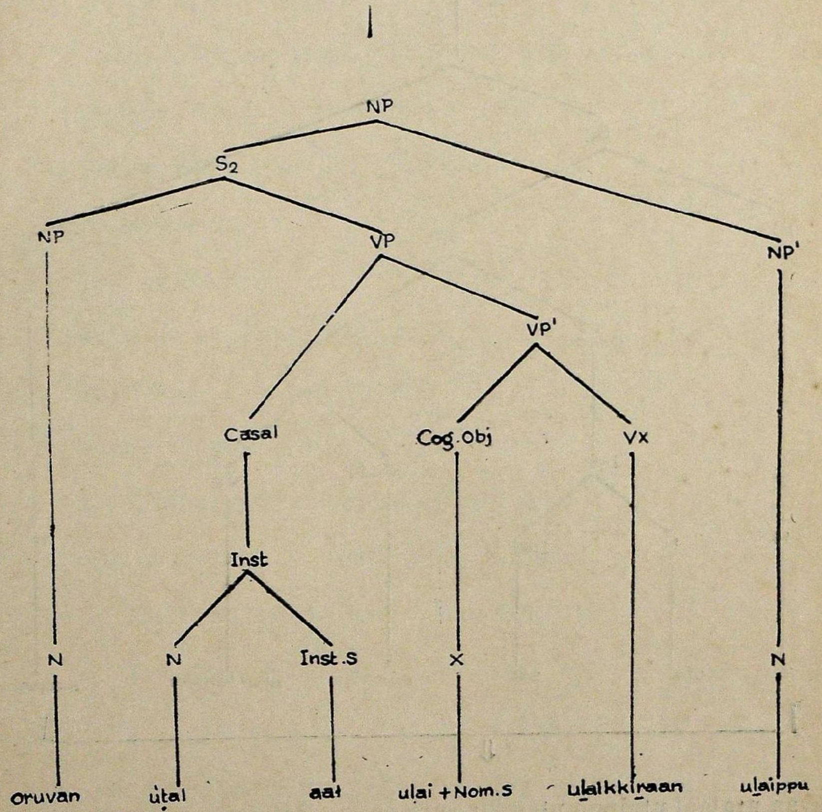
1) The underlying of structure of S_2 is explained below.



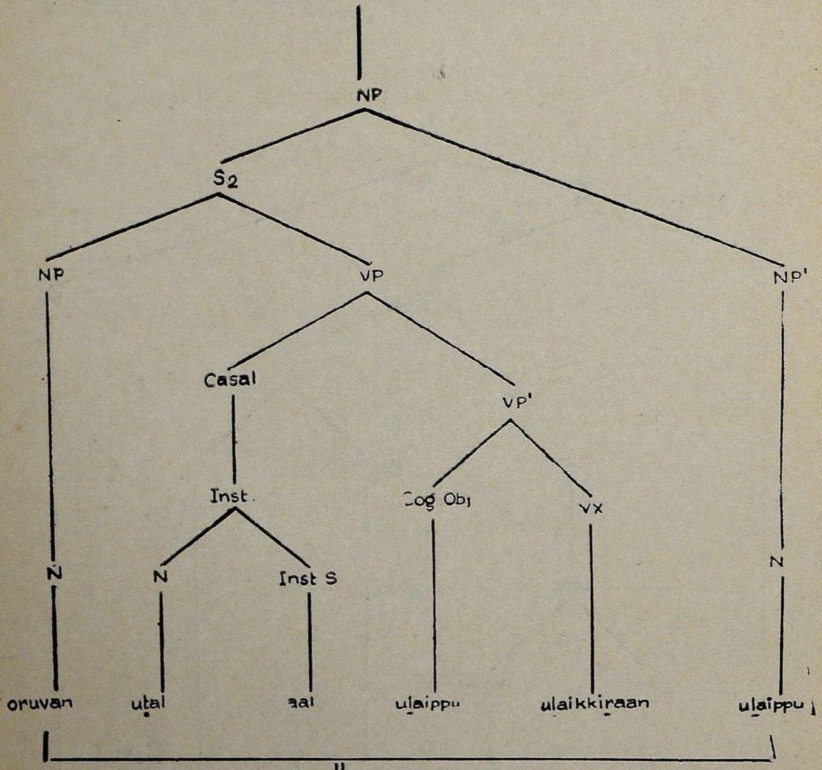
2) The realisation of cognate object is explained below.



3) The nominalisation of cognate object is explained below.



4) **The derivation of the compound is explained below.**



⇓

oruvan uṭalaal uḷaippu uḷaikkiṟa uḷaippu . .Relativisation

⇓

uṭalaal uḷaippu uḷaikkiṟa uḷaippu . .Subject deletion

⇓

uḷaippu uṭalaal uḷaippu . .Relative part. reduction

⇓

uḷaippu uṭal uḷaippu . .Inst. suffix delection

⇓

uṭal uḷaippu . .Equi-NP deletion

(The transformational rules applied in the initial level are not given here for want of space; but they could be seen below in full detail.)

The following transformational rules are applied.

1. X-replacement by copying VX root
2. Nominalisation of the verb root
3. Relativisation
4. Subject deletion
5. Relative participle reduction
6. Instrumental case deletion
7. Equi-NP deletion

1. X-replacement by copying VX root.

oruvan uṭalaal X uḷaikkiṟaan uḷaippu

SD: N- N-Inst.S- X- Vb+T- N

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

SC: 1.........7 =====⇒ 1 2 3 4 5 5 6 7

oruvan uṭalaal X uḷaikkiṟan uḷapipu =====⇒

oruvan uṭalaal uḷai- uḷaikkiṟaan uḷaippu

(1........6 = constituent sentence; 7 = NP of the matrix sentence; X is replaced by copying the verb root VX)

2. Nominalisation of the verb root.

oruvan uṭalaal uḷai- uḷaikkiṟaan uḷaippu

SD: N- N-Inst.S- Vbr- Vb- N

1 2 3 4 5 6

SC: 1........6 =====⇒ 1 2 3 4 + Nom.S 5 6

oruvan uṭalaal uḻai- uḻaikkiṟaan uḻaippu ====⇒

oruvan uṭalaal uḻaippu uḻaikkiṟaan uḻaippu

(Vbr = Verb root; Nominalising suffix; ulai + Nom.S ====⇒

ulaippu morphophonemically)

3. *Relativisation*

oruvan uṭalaal uḻaippu uḻaikkiṟaan uḻaippu

SD:	N-	N-Inst-S-		N-	Vb-	N
	1	2	3	4	5	6

SC: 1......6 =====⇒ 1 2 3 4 5 + RP 6 (where 4 = 6)

oruvan uṭalaal uḻaippu uḻaikkiṟaan uḻaippu ====⇒

oruvan uṭalaal uḻaippu uḻaikkiṟa uḻaippu

4. *Subject deletion*

oruvan uṭalaal uḻaippu uḻaikkira uḻaippu

SD:	N-	N-Inst.S-		N-	Vb+RP-		N
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

SC: 1 . . . . . 7 ====⇒ 2 3 4 5 6 7 (where 4 = 7)

oruvan uṭalaal uḻaippu uḻaikkiṟa uḻaippu ====⇒

uṭalaal uḻaippu uḻaikkira uḻaippu

5. *Relative participle reduction*

uṭalaal uḻaippu uḻaikkiṟa uḻaippu

SD:	N-Inst.S-		N-	Vb+RP-		N
	1	2	3	4	5	6

SC; 1 . . . . 6 ====⇒ 1 2 3 6 (where 3 = 6)

uṭalaal uḷaippu uḷaikkiṟa uḷaippu ====⇒

uṭalaal uḷaippu uḷaippu

6, Insturmental case suffix deletion

uṭalaal uḷaippu uḷaippu

SD: N-Inst.S- N- N

1 2 3 4

SC: 1 . . . . . . 4 ====⇒ 1 3 4 (where 3=4)

uṭalaal uḷaippu uḷaippu ===⇒

uṭal uḷaippu uḷaippu

7, Equi-NP deletion

uṭal uḷaippu uḷaippu

SD : N- N- N

1 2 3

SC : 1 . . . . .3===⇒ 1 3

uṭal uḷaippu uḷaippu ===⇒

uṭal uḷaippu

The following compounds undergo morphophonemic changes as shown below :

alaku + puuṭṭu ———→ alaku-p-puṭṭu

kal + eṟi ———→ kal-l-eṟi

caaṭṭai + aṭi ———→ caaṭṭai-y-aṭi

kaṭṭi + kuṭṭu ———→ kaṭṭi-k-kuṭṭu

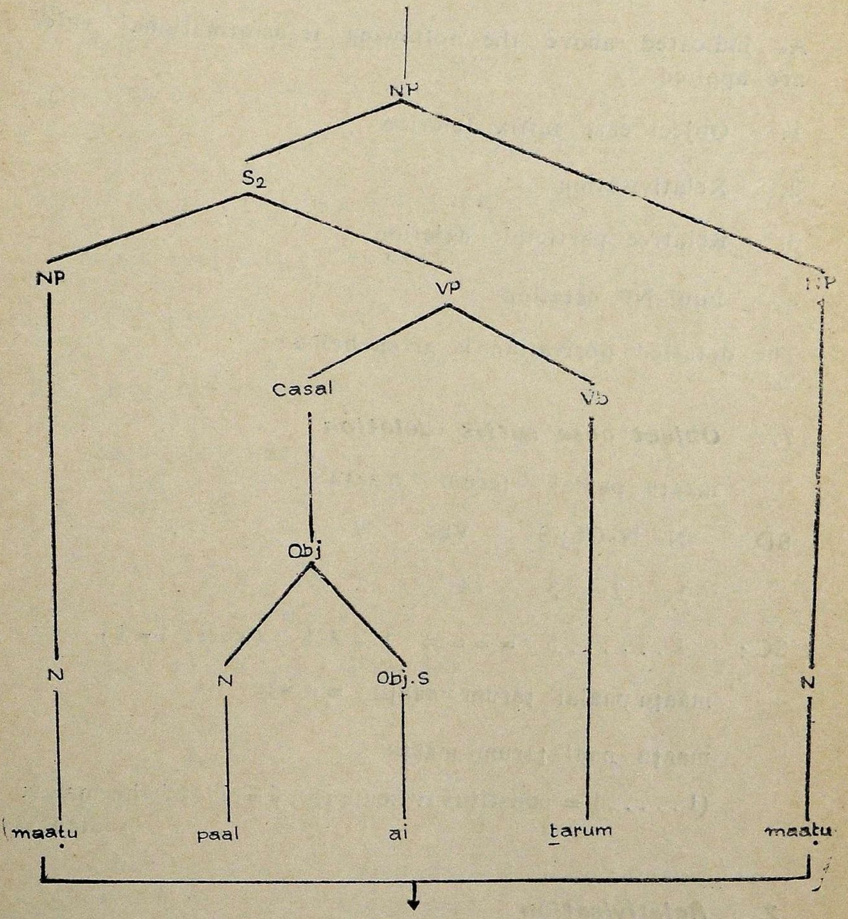
2.4. Compounds in which the second member is Subject.

2.4.1. *Object + Subject*

Compound nouns which involve "Object + Subject" relationship are given below. These could be subdivided into several types based on the proper source verbs. It is also possible to subdivide them on the basis of syntactic relations. See discussion below.

A	1.	punuku-p-puunai	"punuku cat"
	2.	paal maaṭu	"milk-cow"
	3.	tuukka maṭṭirai	"sleeping tablets"
	4.	aaṟutal kaṭitam	"consolation letter"
B	1.	maḻai-k-kuṟi	"rain sign"
	2.	ellai-k-kooṭu	"blundary line"
C	1.	aaṭṭiṭaiyan	"shephered" (lit. goat-shepherd)
	2.	paḻa viyaapaari	"fruit merchant"

This classification has to be made because sets A, B and C have different verbs in the source sentences. Set A will have eithersomething like 'tarum' or 'koṭukkum' "will give" as the source verb. Set B will have 'kaaṭṭum' "will show" and C1 will have 'meeykkiṟaan' or 'meeykkum' "will graze" (The latter aorist form is preferable) whilst C2. will have 'viṟkiṟaan' or 'viṟkum' "will sell". These source verbs are assigned according to the features of the subject word. As already stated a distinction on the basis of syntactic relations is also possible. For example B_1 and B_2 could be expanded as B.1.a. maḻayin kuṟi "The sign of rain" and B.2.a. ellaiyin kooṭu respectively but not set A like punukin puunai. There may be some more subsets like this coming under this pattern. But all of them will finally come under "Object + Subject" relationship. Since this will involve further larger analysis it is not attempted here and only a limited number of subtypes are given and discussed. For all these sets a common grammatical deep structure viz., Noun(Subject) + Noun (Object) + Verb could be posited. The derivational processes of these sets of compounds will be expanded below with an illustration from set A viz., paal maaṭu. The source sentence for this will be maaṭu paalai tarum "The cow will give milk". The derivation is explained below.



maaṭu paal ṯarum maaṭu . . . . after obj.case suffix deletion

⇓

maaṭu paal ṯarum maaṭu . . . ,, Relativisation

⇓

maaṭu paal maaṭu . . . ,, Re.part.deletion

⇓

paal maaṭu . . . ,, Equi-NP deletion

As indicated above the following transformational rules are applied.

1. Object case suffix deletion

2. Relativisation

3. Relative participle deletion

4. Equi-NP deletion

The detailed derivatian is given below.

1. Object case suffix deletion

maaṭu paalai ṭarum maaṭu

SD : N- N-Obj.S- Vb- N

1 2 3 4 5

SC : 1 . . . . . . 5 ====⇒ 1 2 4 5 (where 1 = 5)

maaṭu paalai ṭarum maaṭu ====⇒

maaṭu paal ṭarum maaṭu

(1 . . . . 4 = constituent sentence; 5 = NP of the matrix sentence)

2. Relativisation

maaṭu paal ṭarum maaṭu

SD : N- N- Vb- N

1 2 3 4

SC : 1 . . . . . . 4 ====⇒ 1 2 3 + RP 4 (where 1 = 4)

maaṭu paal ṭarum maaṭu ====⇒

maaṭu paal ṭarum maaṭu

3. *Relative participle deletion*

maaṭu paal ṭarum maaṭu

SD: N- N- Vb- N

1 2 3 4

SC: 1......4 ===⇒ 1 2 4 (where 1=4)

maaṭu paal maaṭu ====⇒

maaṭu paal maaṭu

4. *Equi-NP deletion*

maaṭu paal maaṭu

SD: N- N- N

1 2 3

SC: 1......3 ===⇒ 2 3

maaṭu paal maaṭu ====⇒

paal maaṭu

2.4.2. *Sociative + Subject*

The following compounds have the grammatical relationship viz. "Sociative + Subject".

1. naaṭṭu-p-paṟṟu — "(Love towards the country)" "patriotism"
2. kalai -p-parru — "love towards arts"
3. viiṭṭu-p-paṟṟu — "desire towards mōkṣa or release"
4. taṟ kaaṭal — "love towards one self"
5. maaṭi viiṭu — "the house with the upstairs"

While tracing the source sentence one can assign two possible structures. Consider the following

1.a. parru naattootu untu "There is love / attachment towards the country"

2.a. parru kalaiyootu untu "There is love towards the arts"

.a. parru viittootu untu "There is attachment towards mōkṣa or release"

4.a. kaatal tannootu untu "There is love towards oneself"

These are found to be with sociative casal relation. The second type of sentences are as follows:

1.b. parru naattil untu "There is love / attachment in the country"

2.b. parru kalaiyil untu "There is love in the arts"

3.b. parru viittil untu "There is attachment in the release"

4.b. parru tannil / tannitattu untu "There is love in oneself"

4.b. may not be agreeable to some). In sentences 1.b. to (4.d. We find the sociative case marker ootu is substituted by the locative marker-il. Thus they seem to be semantically identical. But this is superficial and is only a suface level realisation.

This could be demonstrated with the following examples

A. miin aarril untu "there is fish in the river"

B. parru naattil untu "there is attachment in the country"

Applying the transfomational rule of relativisation one can get A.1. miin ulla aaru "The river where the fish is". But the same rule will produce B.1. parru ulla naatu. The country which has love" which is ungrammatical and unacceptable This proves that though 1.a. to 4.a. and 1.b to 4.b look semantically identical They are really superficial surface level realisations. Really in the deeper level we can have only

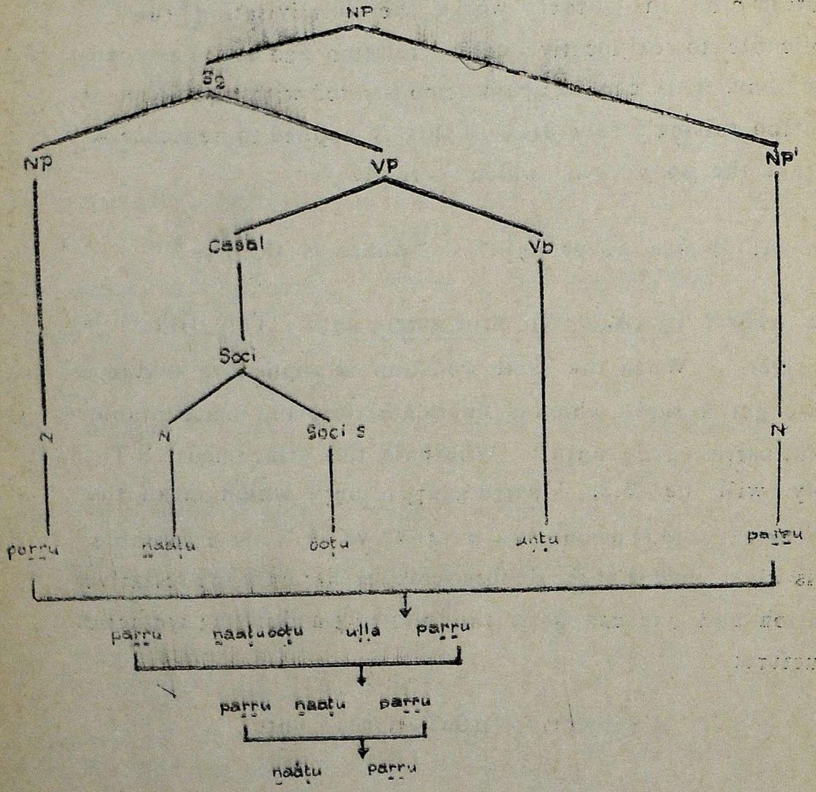
the sociative case relation rather than the locative relationship. In other works the relativisation rule is applicable to real locative casal relation and not to a superficial one. This can be again demonstrated with "question of location raising" rule also. If this is applied to sentence A we get the answer A.2 which is really A.

A. (a) miin eṅkee uṇṭu? "where is the fish?"

The answer is =A.2. (A) miin aaṟṟil uṇṭu "The fish is in the river". When the same question is applied to sentence B. we get a reply which is ungrammatical and unacceptable. B. (a) paṟṟu eṅkee uṇṭu? "Where is the attachment?" The reply will be B.2. "paṟṟu naaṭṭil uṇṭu which mean the attachment is in the country (literally) which is not acceptable. It is clear now that the deeper sentence has only the sociative relation and one can posit the following underlying syntactic structure:

N(Subject) + N(Sociative) + uṇṭu

Accordingly the derivation of compound naaṭṭu-p-paṟṟu is demonstrated below with tree diagram etc. The following tree diagram explain the underlying phrase marker and the NP of the matrix sentence.



Transformational rules required to derive the compounds are as follows.

1. Relativisation

2. Relative participle reduction

3. Sociative case deletion

4. Equi-NP deletion

The detailed derivation is given below.

1. Reljativisation

paṟṟu ṉaaṭu ooṭu uṇṭu paṟṟu

SD: N- N- Soc.S- Vb- N

1 2 3 4 5

SC: 1 . . . 5 = = = ⇒ 1 2 3 4 + RP 5 (where 1 = 5)

paṟṟu ṉaaṭu ooṭu uṇṭu paṟṟu = = = ⇒

paṟṟu ṉaṭu ooṭu uḷḷa paṟṟu

(1 . . . . . 4 = Constituent sentence; 5 = NP of the matrix sentence)

2. Relative participle reduction

paṟṟu ṉaaṭu ooṭu uḷḷa paṟṟu

SD: N- N- Soc.S- Vb+RP N

1 2 3 4 5 6

SC: 1 . . . . 6 = = = ⇒ 1 2 3 6 (where 1-6)

paṟṟu ṉaaṭu ooṭu uḷḷa paṟṟu = = = ⇒)

paṟṟu ṉaaṭu ooṭu paṟṟu

3. Sociative Case suffix deletion

paṟṟu ṉaaṭu ooṭu paṟṟu

SD: N- N- Soc.S- N

1 2 3 4

SC: 1......4 = = = = ⇒ 1 2 4 (where 1 = 4)

paṟṟu ṉaaṭu ooṭu paṟṟu = = = ⇒

paṟṟu ṉaaṭu paṟṟu

4. Equi-NP deletion

parṟu ṉaaṭu parṟu

SD: N- N- N

1 2 3

SC: 1......3 =====⇒ 2 3

parṟu ṉaaṭu parṟu ===⇒

naaṭu parṟu

ṉaaṭu + parṟu ===⇒ ṉaaṭṭu-p-parṟu morphophonemically

Similarly the following also will undergo morphophonemic changes.

kalai + parṟu ===⇒ kalai-p-parṟu

viiṭu + parṟu ===⇒ viiṭṭu-p-parṟu

ṭan + kaaṭal ===⇒ ṭaṟkaaṭal

2.4.3 Dative + Subject

Before discussing the compounds which have "Dative + Subject" relationship we may deal with briefly the constructions where the dative case suffix-ku is used. An attempt is being made here to point out the complexities involved in dealing with surface constructions which have this suffix. Various underlying relations are expressed with the dative suffix in the surface level. However it should be pointed out here that no detailed analysis has been made regarding this.

1. ṉaan uurukku-p-pookiṟeen

"I am going to the village"

Here-ku represents the relation "directional"

2. ṉaan avarukku-p-paṉaṭṭai-k-koṭuṭṭeen

"I gave him money"

Here an "Object" is also involved.

3. aṭaṟku iṭu periyaṭu "This is bigger than that"

The concept of "comparison" is involved here.

4. ivan en aṭṭaikku makan "He is my aunt's son"

In this case "genitive"

5. inkee vaaṭakaikku viiṭu kiṭaiakkum

"Here a house is available for rent"

6. iṭai unakku vaankineen "I bought this for you"

7. yaanai-k-ku-ṭ-ṭanṭam uṇṭu "The elephant has tusk"

Here a "possessive" relationship is involved".

8. iṭai avarukkaaka vaankineen

"I bought this on behalf of him"

9. kaṭṭi paḷam veṭṭuvaṭaṟku

"There is the knife to cut fruits".

The relationship involved here is "purposive"

Here compounds which have "dative+subject" relationship in the deeper level alone are dealt with Superficially they seem to possess the genitive-possessive relationship. For example teeḷ koṭukku "The sting of the scorpion" can be traced to the following possible source sentences.

1. ṭeeḷukku-k-koṭukku uṇṭu

"There is sting for the scorpion"

2. ṭeeḷ koṭukkai uṭaiyatu

"The scorpion is that which has the sting"

3. iṭu ṭeeḷinuṭaiya koṭukku aakum

"This is scorpion's sting"

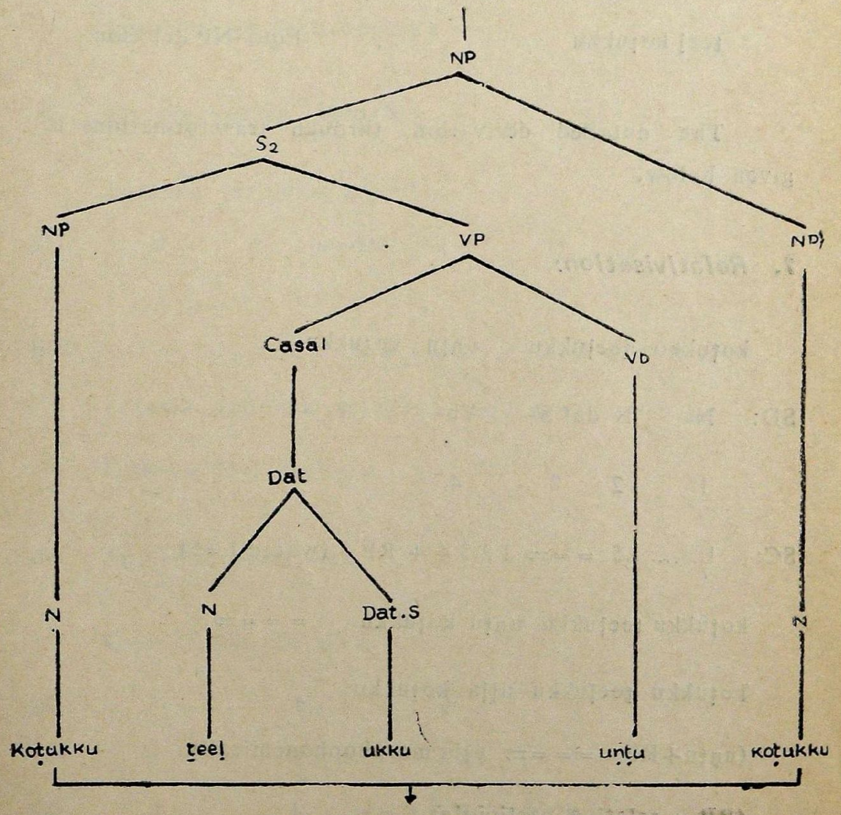
Sentence 1 contains the dative suffix -ku whereas (3) contains the genitive—possessive -in uṭaiya. In (2) we find the relationship of subject + object with reference to ṭeeḷ koṭukku. Thus the compound becomes ambiguous. As it will be shown below that this ambiguity is only superficial and the deep structure should be treated as containing the dative. Sentence (1) can be relativised into ṭeeḷukku uḷḷa koṭukku whereas (2) cannot be subjected to relativisation. The realisation *ṭeeḷ uḷḷa koṭukku is ungrammatical and unaccepable. Similarly sentence (3) also cannot be relativised like (2). Really speaking the sentence (3) is only an intermediary stage in the process of derivation. In this way a deeper analysis of the construction reveals the real syntactic relationship found between the constituents of the compound and thus the superficial ambiguity is also resolved. Accordingly we will treat the compound ṭeeḷ koṭukku as showing really the "dative + subject" relation and posit the deep syntactic structnre as N(Subject) + N(dative) + Verb. The following compounds have such relation.

A.	ṭeeḷ koṭukku	"scorpion"
B.	puli-p-pal	"the tooth of the tiger"
C.	yaanai-k-kompu	"the tusk of the elephant"
D.	muṭṭai-y-ooṭu	"egg-shell"

E. veṅkaaya-t-tool "onion-skin"

F. teer-c-cakkaram "chariot wheel"

The derivation on of these compounds is demonstrated below with the example teeḷ kotukku. Accrodingly the underling phrase marker for the source sentence (i) is explained below in the form of a tree diagram. The NP of the matrix sentence is also marked.



koṭukku ṭeeḷukku uḷḷa koṭukku . . .after relativisation

⇓

koṭukku ṭeeḷukku koṭukku ... " rel.part. deletion

⇓

koṭukku ṭeeḷ kotukku ... " dat.suffix deletion.

⇓

ṭeeḷ koṭukku ... " Equi-NP deletion

The detailed derivation through transformations is given below.

1. Relativisation:

koṭukku ṭeeḷukku uṇṭu koṭukku

SD: N- N-dat.S- Vb- N

1 2 3 4 5

SC: 1.........5 ===⇒ 1 2 3 4 + RP 5 (where 1 = 5)

koṭukku ṭeeḷukku uṇṭu koṭukku ===⇒

koṭukku ṭeeḷukku uḷḷa koṭukku

(uṇṭu+RP ===⇒ uḷḷa morphophonemically)

(RP = relative participle)

(1......4 = Constituent sentence; 5 = NP of the matrix sentence)

2. *Relative participle reduction*

koṭukku ṭeeḷukku uḷḷa koṭukku

SD: N— N—dat.S— Vb+RP— N

1 2 3 - 4 5 6

SC: 1 . . . . . . 6 = = = = > 1 2 3 6 (where 1 = 6)

koṭukku ṭeeḷukku uḷḷa koṭukku

koṭukku ṭeeḷukku koṭukku

3. *Dative suffix deletion*

koṭukku ṭeeḷukku koṭukku

SD: N— N—Dat.S— N

1 2 3 4

SC: 1 . . . . 4 = = = = > 1 2 4 (where 1 = 4)

koṭukku ṭelḷukku kotukku = = = = >

koṭukku ṭeeḷ koṭukku

4. *Equi-Np deletion*

koṭukku ṭeeḷ koṭukku

SD: N— N— N

1 2 3

SC: 1 . . . . 3 = = = = ≫ 2 3

koṭukku ṭeeḷ koṭukku = = = = ≫

ṭeeḷ koṭukku

Some compoudds of this type will be derived after applying the proper morphophonemic rules.

Eg: yaannai + kompu ——> yaanai-k-kombu

puli + pal ——> puli-p-pal

muṭṭai + ooṭu ——> muṭṭai–y-ooṭu

venkaayam + tool ——> venkaaya-ṭ-ṭool

ṭeer +cakkaram ——> ṭeer–c-cakkaram

2.4.4. Ablative + Subject:

1. kuḷaay–ṭ-ṭaṇṇiir "tap water" (lit "water from the tap)

2. vaan maḻai "rains" (lit. rains from the sky)

3. tooṭṭa (ṭṭu)-k-kaay "vegetable" (lit. vegetable from the garden)

The above compounds have "ablative + subject" relationship among the constituents. The following source sentences could be posited for the above compounds.

1.a. ṭaṇṇiir kuḷaayiliruṇṭu varukiṟaṭu
"The water is coming from the tap"

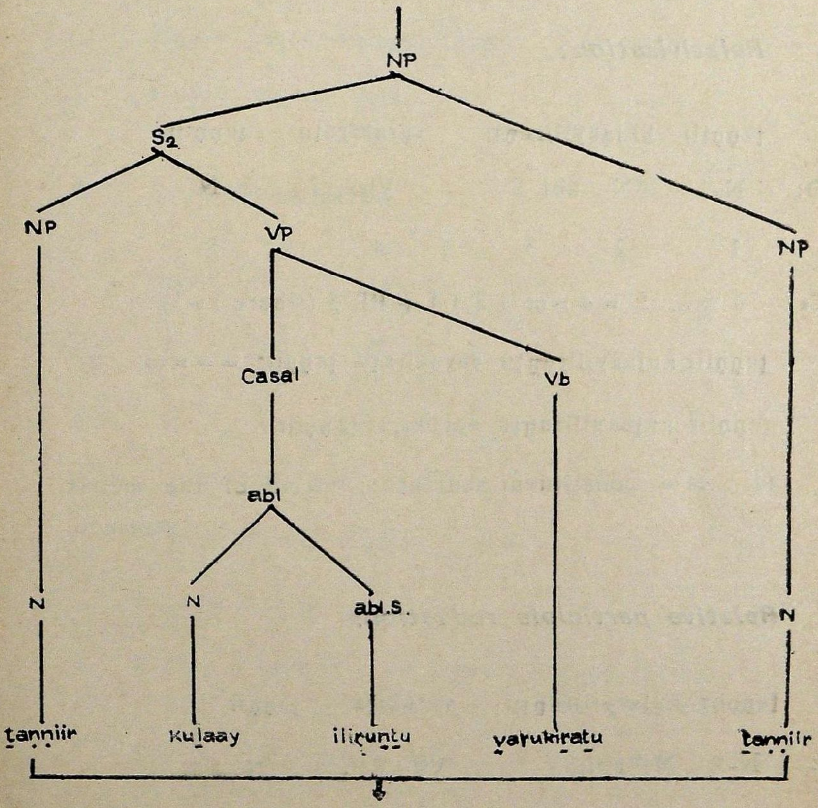
2.a. maḻai vaaniliruṇṭu varukiṟaṭu
"The rain comes from the sky"

3,a. kaay ṭooṭṭaṭṭiliruṇṭu varukiṟaṭu
"The vegetable comes from the garden"

Thus these can be traced to a deep structure viz.,

N(Subject) + N (ablative) + Verb

As in other cases the derivation is explained with the following tree diagram explaining the underlying structure of the constituent sentence and the NP of the matrix sentence.



ṭaṇṇiir kuḷaayiliruṉṭu varukiṟa ṭaṇṇiir . . after Relativisation

⇑

ṭaṇṇiir kuḷaayiliruṉṭu ṭaṇṇiir . . " Rel.part. deletion

⇓

ṯaṉṉiir kuḷaay ṯaṉṉiir ⇓ kuḷaay ṯaṉṉiir — after abl. suffix deletion; .. " Equi–NP deletion

The detailed explanation is given below.

1. *Relativisation:*

	ṯaṉṉiir	kuḷaayiliruṉṯu		varukiṟaṯu	ṯaṉṉiir
SD:	N-	N-	abl. S-	Vb-	N
	1	2	3	4	5

SC: 1.........5 ===⇒ 1 2 3 4 + PR 5 (where 1 = 5)

ṯaṉṉiir kuḷaayiliruṉṯu varukiṟaṯu ṯaṉṉiir ===⇒

ṯaṉṉiir kuḷaayiliruṉṯu varukiṟa ṯaṉṉiir

(1......4 = constituent sentence ; 5 = NP of the matrix sentence)

2. *Relative participle reduction:*

	ṯaṉṉiir	kuḷaayiliruṉṯu		varukiṟa		ṯaṉṉir
SD:	N-	N-	abl.S-	Vb+RP-		N
	1	2	3	4	5	6

SC: 1.........6 ===⇒ 1 2 3 6 (where 1 = 6)

ṯaṉṉiir kuḷaayiliruṉṯu varukiṟa ṯaṉṉiir ===⇒

ṯaṉṉiir kuḷaayiliruntu ṯaṉṉiir

3. *Ablative suffix deletion*

ṭaṉṉiir kuḷaayiliruṉṭu ṭaṉṉiir

SD: N- N- abl.S- N

1 2 3 4

SC: 1.....4 ====⇒ 1 2 3 (where 1 = 4)

ṭaṉṉiir kuḷaayiliruṉṭu ṭaṉṉiir ====⇒

ṭaṉṉiir kuḷaay ṭaṉṉiir

4. *Equi-NP deletion*

ṭaṉṉir kuḷaay ṭaṉṉiir

SD: N- N- N

1 2 3

SC: 1.....3 ====⇒ 2 3

ṭaṉṉiir kuḷaay ṭaṉṉiir ====⇒

kuḷaay ṭaṉṉiir

kaḷaay + ṭaṉṉiir ———→ kuḷaay-ṭ-ṭaṉṉiir morphophoemically.

Similarly ṭooṭṭam + kaay ———⇒ ṭooṭṭa (ṭṭu)k-kaay

2.4.5. *Locative + Subject*

One of the productive patterns of compounding possess a "locative + subject" relationship. Consider the following examples.

1. malai-y-aaṭu "mountain ram"

2. kaṭal miin "sea fish"

3. pakkaṭṭu viiṭu "next house"

4. kaaṭṭu yaanai "jungle elephant"

These compounds correspond to the following expressions :

1.a. malaiyil aaṭu "ram in the mountain"

2.a. kaṭalil miin "fish in the sea"

3.a. pakkaṭṭil viiṭu "the house nearby"

4.a. kaaṭṭil yaanai "the elephant in the jungle"

Thus the first constituents of the above compounds express the location where something is. The second constituent functions here as the subject. The following sentences can be taken as source sentences for 1 to 4 respectively.

1.b. aaṭu malaiyil irukkiṟaṭu "the ram is in the mountain"

2.b. miin kaṭalil irukkiṟaṭu "the fish is in the sea"

3.b. viiṭu pakkaṭṭil irukkiṟaṭu "the house is nearby"

4.b. yaanai kaaṭṭil irukkiṟaṭu "the elephant is in the jungle"

It is also possible to posit other verbs like uḷ "to be" or vaaḻ "to live" instead of iru. Accordingly we get

1.c. aaṭu malaiyil uḷḷaṭu "the ram is in the mountain"

2.c. miin kaṭalil uḷḷaṭu "the fish is in the sea"

3.c. viiṭu pakkaṭṭil uḷḷatu "the house is in nearby"

4.c. yaanai kaaṭṭil uḷḷaṭu "the elepeant is in the jungle"

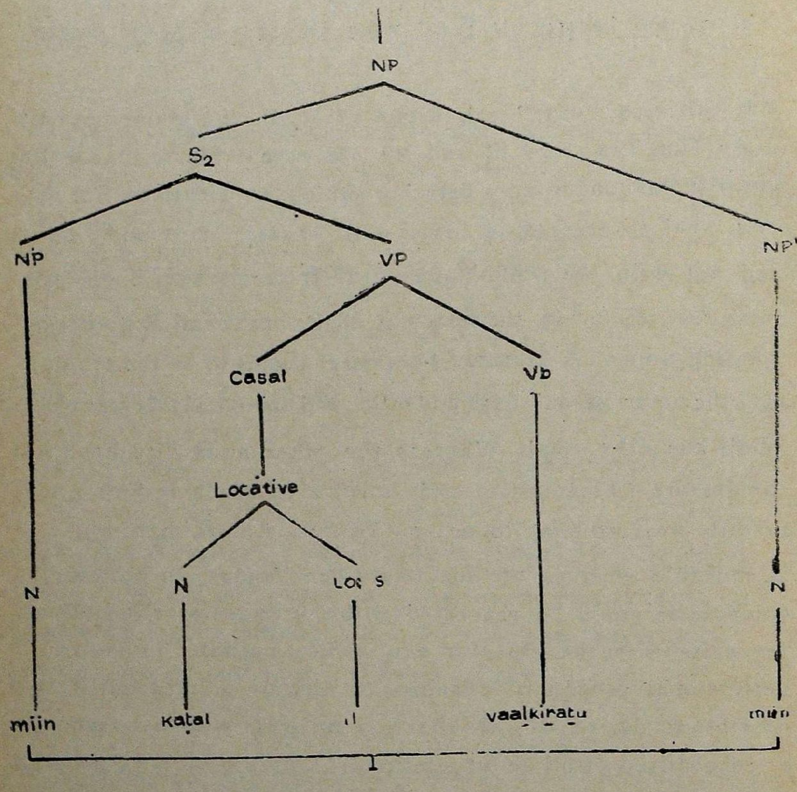
But the verb "vaaḷ" can occur with all the above except 3(c). Thus the verbs uḷ and iru are acceptable with all the constituents under consideration which are locatives. But the verb vaaḷ is acceptable only with yaanai. aatu and miin and not with the other noun viiṭu. It seems that there are some restrictions in the selection of the verbs and the corresponding nouns. A feature (+animate) seems to be the reason, for, the nouns yaanai, aaṭu and miin which possess this feature, admit the erbv vaaḷ. Whereas the other noun viiṭu has got the feature (+inanimate) and because of which it does not permit the verb vaaḷ to occur together. An animate object is movable whereas the inanimate one cannot. In this way compounds could be generated with source sentences containing suitable verbs. But for explanatory purposes an uniform derivational process is desirable. As already pointed out it is possible to derive all the above compounds with a common or generalised verb like uḷ or iru.

The deep structure of the compound noun kaṭal miin, its surface structure realisation through the intermediary stages are all given below in the form of a tree diagram. The deep syntactic structure for all the sentences could be taken as

N(Subjeet) + N(Locative) + Verb

The source sentence for the compound kaṭal miin is

2.d. miin kaṭalil vaaḷkiṟaṭu.



miin kaṭalil vaaḷkiṟa miin ... after Relativisation

⇓

miin kaṭalil miin ... ,, Rel.Part.deletion

⇓

miin Kaṭal miin ... ,, Loc.suffix.deletio

⇓

kaṭal miin ... ,. Equi-NP deletion

The detailed derivation is given below

1. Relativisation

miin katalil vaaḻkirarṯu miin

SD: N- N-Loc.S- Vb- N-

1 2 3 4 5

SC: 1 . . 5 ====⇒ 1 2 3 4 + RP 5 (where 1 = 5)

miin kaṭalil vaaḻkiṟaṯu miin ====⇒

miin kaṭalil vaaḻkiṟa miin

(1 . . . 4 = constituent sentence; 5 = NP of the matrix sentence)

2. Relative Participle deletion

miin kaṭalil vaaḻkiṟa miin

SD: N- N-Loc.S- Vb+RP- N

1 2 3 4 5 6

SC: 1 . . . 6 ===⇒ 1 2 3 6 (where 1 = 6)

miin kaṭalil vaaḻkiṟa miin ===⇒

miin kaṭalil miin

3. Locative case suffix deletion

miin kaṭalii miin

SD N- N-Loc.S- N

1 2 3 4

SC: 1 . . . 4 ===⇒ 1 2 4 (where 1 = 4)

miin kaṭalil miin ===⇒

miin kaṭal miin

4. *Equi-NP deletion*

miin kaṭal miin

SD: N- N- N

1 2 3

SC: 1 . . . . 3 ====⇒ 2 3

miin kaṭal miin ===⇒

kaṭal miin.

2.4.6. *Temporal + Subject*

There is a set of compounds which have the "temporal + Subject" relationship between their constituents. The first member of the compound denotes the time of the action done by the subject. The second member represents the subject. Consider the following.

1.	kaaḷai veyyil	"morning sunshine"
2.	an̲ṭi man̲ṭaarai	"man̲ṭaarai (flower) which blooms in the evening"
3.	paruva maḻai	"seasonal rains" (rains which come in proper season)
4.	caama-k-kooḻi	"the cock which crows before dawn"

One can posit appropriate source sentences taking into consideration the specific features of the head word— This has to be done because the source verbs are almost decided or dictated by the head nouns. Ofcourse we can have synomynous verbs associated with the semantic aspect of the nouns. Nouns like veyyil will have aṭikkum; maṉṭaarai can have either arumpum "will bud" or puukkum "will bloom" The following will be the source sentence for the above compounds.

1.a. veyyil kaalaiyil aṭikkum

"The sun will shine in the morning" (lit. the sun-shine will beat in the morning)

2.a. maṉṭaarai aṉṭiyil puukkum

"The mantaarai (flower) will bloom in the evening" (twilight)

3.a. maḻai paruvaṭṭil peyyum

"The rains rain in the (appropriate) season"

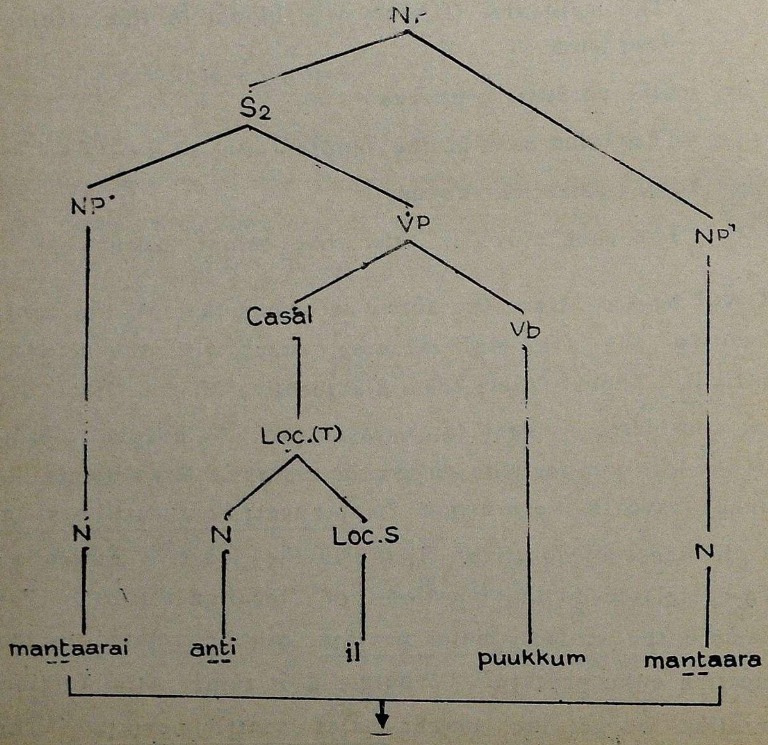
4.a. kooḻi caamaṭṭil kuuvum

"The cock crows in (the time before dawn"

It will be seen from the above sentences that all the words denoting the temporal meaning occur with the locative suffix il Though these take the locative markers they are not considered as real locatives as they do not really refer to the location for the following reasons. For example one cannot have the expression *maḻai naaṭṭil paruvaṭṭil peyyum in the sense of locative. Similarly the locative expression can be related to the questions of "location raising". For example the sentence maḻai peyṭaṭu can be related to the question eṅku peyṭaṭu? "Where did it rain?" and for this question we get the answer maḻai naaṭṭil peyṭaṭu "The

rains rained in the country'' giving the real location. But this question cannot be raised with regard to the sentence involving a temporal aspect. This difference in the syntactic behaviour leads us to treat those nouns with locative markers as meaning the temporal aspect only and not the locations.

All the source sentences from 1.a to 4.a could be derived from the following deep structure viz., N(Subject) + Temporal + Verb. The derivation will be explained below with the help of an example from the above list. Let us take the example a<u>n</u>ṯi ma<u>n</u>ṯaarai whose source sentence is 2.a. The lying phrase marker and the NP of the matrix sentence are explained below in the form of a tree diagram. Afterwards the transformations involved in the process of derivation is given.



maṉṯaarai aṉṯiyil puukkum maṉṯaarai after Relativisation

⇓

maṉṯaarai aṉṯiyiḻ maṉṯaarai ... ,, Rel.part. reduction

⇓

maṉṯaarai aṉṯi maṉṯaarai ... ,, Loc.marker deletion

⇓

aṉṯi mantaarai ... ,, Equi-NP deletion

Detailed derivation.

1. Relativisation

maṉṯaarai aṉṯiyil puukkum maṉṯaarai

D:	N-	N-Loc.	S-	Vb.		N
	1	2	3	4		5

SC: 1 . . . .5 ====⇒ 1 2 3 4 + RP 5 (where 1 = 5)

maṉṯaarai aṉṯiyil puukkum maṉṯaarai ===⇒

maṉṯaarai aṉṯiyil puukkum maṉṯaarai

(1 . . . . 4 represents the constituent sentence; 5 represents the NP of the matrix sentence)

(puukkum + RP ====⇒ puukkum morphophonemically)

2. *Relative participle reduction*

maṉṯaarai aṉṯiyil puukkum maṉṯaarai

SD: N- N-Loc.S- Vb- N

1 2 3 4 5

SC: 1. . .5 ===⇒ 1 2 3 5 (where 1 = 5)

maṉṯaarai aṉṯiyil puukkum maṉṯaarai ===⇒

maṉṯaarai aṉṯiyil maṉṯaarai

3. *Locative suffix deletion*

maṉṯaarai aṉṯiyil maṉṯaarai

SD: N- N-Loc.S- N

1 2 3 4

SC: 1. . . .4 ===⇒ 1 2 4 (where 1 = 4)

maṉṯaarai aṉṯiyil maṉṯaarai ===⇒

maṉṯaarai aṉṯi maṉṯaarai

4. *Equi-NP deletion*

maṉṯaarai aṉṯi maṉṯaarai

SD: N- N- N

1 2 3

SC: 1. . .3 ===⇒ 2 3

maṉṯaarai aṉṯi maṉṯaarai ===⇒

aṉṯi maṉṯaarai

The following compounds will undergo suitable morphophonemic changes.

Similarly

paruvam + maḷai ===⇒ paruva maḷai

caamam + kooḷi ===⇒ Caama-k-kooḷi

2.4.7. *Adverb + Subject*

The following compounds show a relationship as that of between adverb + subject. The first member of the compounds are generally treated as attributed and are explained as adjectives. As we have mentioned already that these adjectives are really the adverbs of the source verbs. There is a possibility of deriving these adverbs from neutral attributes. These neutral attributes are nominalised before they are adverbialised. Before further discussion one may present the examples.

1.	ṭeḷi n̲iir	"clear water"
2.	kaṭuṅ kuḷir	"severe cold"
3.	peruṅkooyil	"big temple"
4.	aruṅ ceyal	"rare act"
5.	maṭṭa arici	"bad rice" (lit.) rice of bad quality.

In the above compounds ṭeḷi, kaṭum, perum, arum, maṭṭam are such attributes. I propose here that these should be treated as "neutral elements" which transformationally become nominals, adverbials etc. For example the neutral element ṭeḷi when transformed into an adverbial first

becomes nominalised and then it takes the adverbial suffix-aaka which in turn comes from the predicate verb aakum. Thus

ṭeḷi ===⇒ ṭeḷivu (Nominal) ==⇒ ṭeḷivaaka (adverb)

The compound ṭeḷiṉiir is derived from the source sentence ṉiir ṭeḷivaaka irukkiṟaṭu "The water is clear"

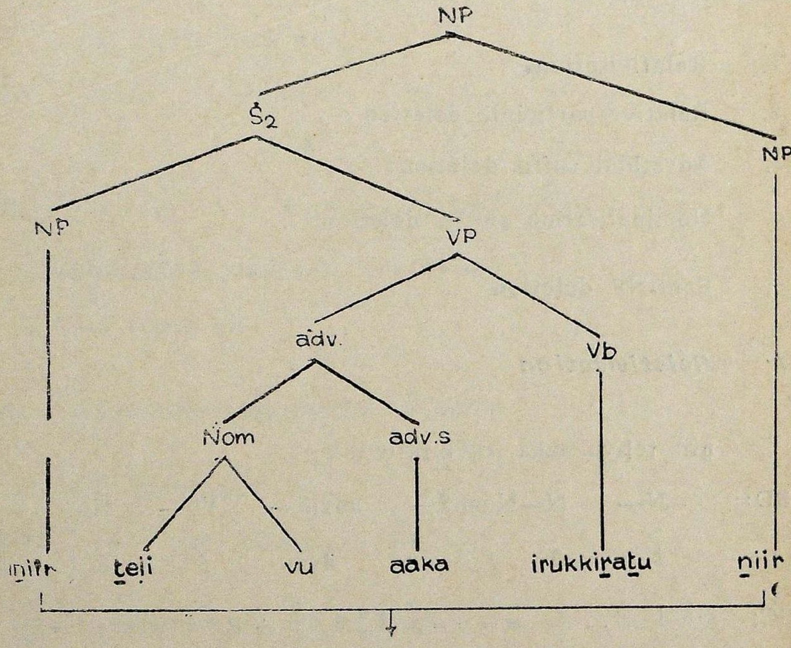
ṉiir ṭeḷivaaka irukkiṟaṭu ===⇒ ṭeḷivaaka irukkiṟa ṉiir

==⇒ ṭeḷivaana ṉiir ===⇒ ṭeḷi ṉiir

Thus the structure ṭeḷivaana ṉiir which is generally taken as source structure is really an intermediary - stage - structure which is derived from a deeper structure where we find an adverb. For our present analysis this kind of detailed analysis is not attempted and only a sketchy derivation is suggested.

The compound ṭeḷi ṉiir is taken up here for demonstrating the derivation. The source sentence for this will be 1.a. ṉiir ṭeḷivaaka irukkiṟaṭu. Accordingly the deep structure for this as well as other compounds given above will be.

N(Subject)+Adverb + Verb



ṉiir ṭeḷivuaaka irukkiṟa ṉiir ... after Relativisation

⇓

ṉiir ṭeḷivuaaka ṉiir ... " Rel.part.reduction

⇓

ṉiir teḷivu ṉiir ... " Adv.suffix deletion

⇓

ṉiir ṭeḷi ṉiir ... " Nom.suffix deletion

⇓

ṭeḷi niir ... " Equi-NP deletion

As pointed out above the following transformational rules are applied.

1. Relativisation
2. Relative participle deletion
3. Adverbial suffix deletion
4. Nominalisation suffix deletion
5. Equi-NP deletion

1· Relativisation

ṉiir ṭeḷivu aaka irukkiṟaṭu ṉiir

SD: N— N—Nom.S— adv.S— Vb— N

1 2 3 4 5 6

SC: 1 . . . . .5 ====> 1 2 3 4 5 + RP 6 (where 1 = 6)

ṉiir ṭeḷivu aaka irukkiṟaṭu ṉiir =====>

ṉiir ṭeḷivu aaka irukkiṟa ṉiir

2. Relative participle reduction

ṉiir ṭeḷivu aaka irukkiṟa ṉiir

SD: N— N—Nom.S— adv.S— Vb + RP— N

1 2 3 4 5 6

SC: 1 . . . . .7 ====> 1 2 3 4 7 (where 1 = 7)

ṉiir ṭeḷivu aaka irukkiṟa ṉiir ===>

ṉiir ṭeḷivu aaka ṉiir

3. Adverbial suffix deletion

n̲iir ṭeḷivu aaka n̲iir

SD: N— N—Nom.S— adv.S— N

1 2 3 4 5

SC: 1 . . . . . .5 ===⇒ 1 2 3 5 (where 1=5)

n̲iir ṭeḷivu aaka n̲iir ===⇒

n̲iir ṭeḷivu n̲iir

4. Nominalisation suffix deletion

n̲iir ṭeḷivu n̲iir

SD: N— N—Nom.S— N

1 2 3 4

SC: 1 . . . . .4 ===⇒ 1 2 4 (where 1=4)

n̲iir ṭeḷivu n̲iir ===⇒

n̲iir ṭeḷi n̲iir

5. Equi-NP deletion

n̲iir ṭeḷi n̲iir

SD: N— N— N

1 2 3

SC: 1 . . . . .3 ===⇒ 2 3

n̲iir ṭeḷi n̲iir ===⇒

ṭeḷi n̲iir

2.4.8. Cause + Subject

1.	ammai-ṭ-ṭaḷumpu	"small pox markings"
2.	ṭii-p-puṇ	"fire-burns"
3.	veelai-ṭ-ṭoṉṭarav	"worry due to work/labour"
4.	paci mayakkam	"fatigue due to hunger"
5.	malai-ṭ-ṭaṉṉiir	"rain-water"
6.	cuuṭṭu-k-koppuḷam	"eruptions due to heat"

The above compounds show a relationship of "cause+subjet." The first member denotes the cause. The effect resulted due to the cause is denoted by the second member which junctions as the subject. The source sentences for the above will be as follows:

1.a. ammaiyaal taḷumpu vaṉṭaṭu

"The markings appear because of small-pox"

2.a. ṭiiyaal puṇ vaṉṭaṭu

"The burns appear due to fire"

3.a. veelaiyaal toṉṭaruvu vaṉṭaṭu

"Worries occurred due to (over) work"

4 a paciyaal mayakkam vaṉṭaṭu

"Fatigue came due to hunger"

5.a. malaiyaal ṭaṇṇiir vaṉṭaṭu

"Water came due to rain"

6.a. cuuṭṭaal koppuḷam vaṉṭaṭu

"Burns appeared due to heat"

Though the members denoting the cause appear as nouns in sentences above 1.a to 6.a they are really nominalisations of deeper sentences. In the derivational process this fact has to be noted. Accordingly we will set up deep sentences and derive the causative phrases after nominalising the deep sentences. In the light of this observatian the following sentences are given.

1.b. ammai uṇṭaayaṭaal ṭaḷumpu vaṉṭaṭu

2.b ṭii piṭittaṭaal puṇ vaṉṭaṭu

3.b. veelai ceytataal toṉṭaravu vaṉṭaṭu

4.b. paci eeṟpaṭṭaṭaal mayakkam vaṉṭaṭu

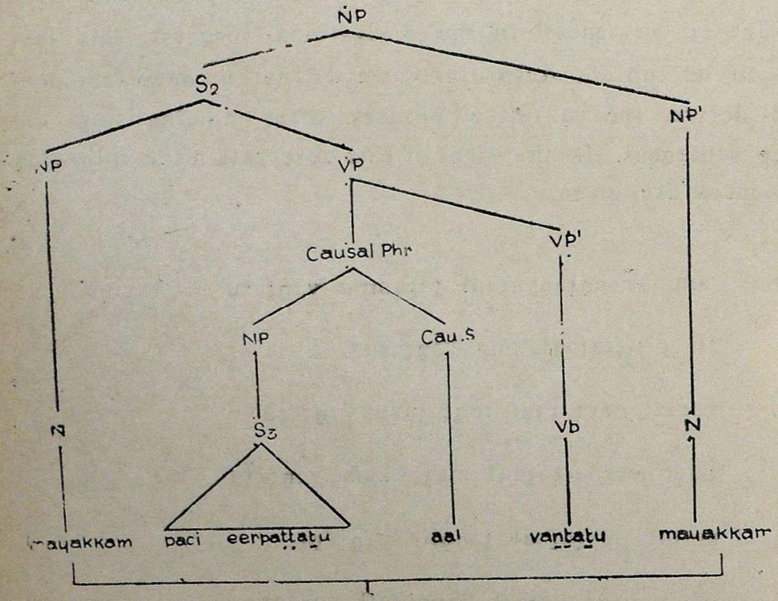
5.b. maḷai peyṭaṭaal ṭaṇṇiir vaṉṭaṭu

6.b. cuuṭu uṇṭaayaṭaal koppulam vaṉṭaṭu

The deep structure for the above source sentence will be:

N(Subject) + N(Instrumental) + Verb.

The compound 4 pacimayakkam is taken up here for demonstrating the derivation. As given above the source sentence for this compound is 5.b. The diagramatic as well as other explanations follow.



mayakkam paci eeṟpaṭṭaṭaal vaṉṭaṭu mayakkam...after Nominalisation

⇓

mayakkam paci eeṟpaṭṭaṭuaal vaṉṭa mayakkam... " Relativisation

⇓

mayakkam paci eeṟpaṭṭaṭaal mayakkam ... " Rel. part Reduction

⇓

mayakkam paci mayakkam ... " Causative phrase deletion

⇓

Paci mayakkam " Equi—Np deletion

As indicated above the following transformational rules are applied.

1. *Nominalisation of the Verb in S_3*

mayakkam paci eeṟpaṭṭaṭaal vaṉṭaṭu mayakkam

SD:	N–	N—	Vb—	Caus.S—	Vb—	N
	1	2	3	4	5	6

SC: 1 . . . .6 ===⇒ 1 2 3 4 5 6 (where 1=6)

mayakkam paci eeṟpaṭṭaṭu aal vaṉṭaṭu mayakkam ===⇒

mayakkam paci eeṟpaṭṭaṭaal vaṉṭaṭu mayakkam

(1 . . . .5 = Constituent sentences S_2 and S_3 ; 6=NP of the matrix sentence ; eeṟpaṭṭaṭu+aal also become as. eeṟpaṭṭamaiyaal after nominalisation. But since eeṟpaṭṭaṭaal is also equally right that is adopted here

2. *Relativisation*

mayakkam paci eeṟpaṭṭaṭaal vaṉṭaṭu mayakkam

SD:	N—	N—	N—Caus. S —		Vb—	N
	1	2	3	4	5	6

SC: 1 . . . .6 ===⇒ 1 2 3 4 5 + RP 6 (where 1=6)

mayakkam paci eeṟpaṭṭaṭaal vaṉṭaṭu mayakkam ==⇒

mayakkam paci eeṟpaṭṭaṭal vaṉṭa mayakkam

3. Relative participle reduction.

mayakkam paci eeṟpaṭṭaṭaal vaṉṭa mayakkam

SD: N- N- N-Caus. S- Vb+RP- N

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

SC: 1. . . .7 ===⇒ 1 2 3 4 7 (where 1=7)

mayakkam paci eeṟpaṭṭaṭaal vaṉṭa mayakkam ===⇒

mayakkam paci eeṟpaṭṭaṭaal mayakkam

4. Causative phrase deletion.

mayakkam paci eeṟpaṭṭaṭaal mayakkam

SD: N- N- N-Caus. S- N

1 2 3 4 5

SC: 1. . . .5 ===⇒ 1 2 5 (where 1=5)

mayakkam paci eeṟpaṭṭaṭaal mayakkam ===⇒

mayakkam paci mayakkam

5. Equi-NP deletion

mayakkam paci mayakkam

SD: N- N- N

1 2 3

SC: 1. . . .3 ===⇒ 2 3

mayakkam paci mayakkam ===⇒

paci mayykkam

2.4.9. *Predicate + Subject*

There is a good number of compound words which show a "Predicate + Subject" relationship. Here too, in Tamil we have got two types of predicates viz., (1) Noun predicate and (2) Verb predicate. The set of compounds which are going to be discussed below belong to the latter type. A few examples are given below.

1. aaṭu caṭai — "the moving muscle" i.e. "the calf muscle'
2. uuṟu kaay — "the vegetable that soaks" i.e' the pickle"
3. kol kaḷiṟu — "the killing elephant"
4. cellaa-k-kaacu — "the coin which does not go" i.e. "the counterfeit / worn out coin"
5. varu viruṉṭu — "the coming guests"

The following could be posited as source sentences.

1.a caṭai aaṭum — "the muscle will move / dance"

2.a. kaay uuṟum — "the vegetable will soak"

3.a. kaḷiṟu kollum — "the elephant will kill"

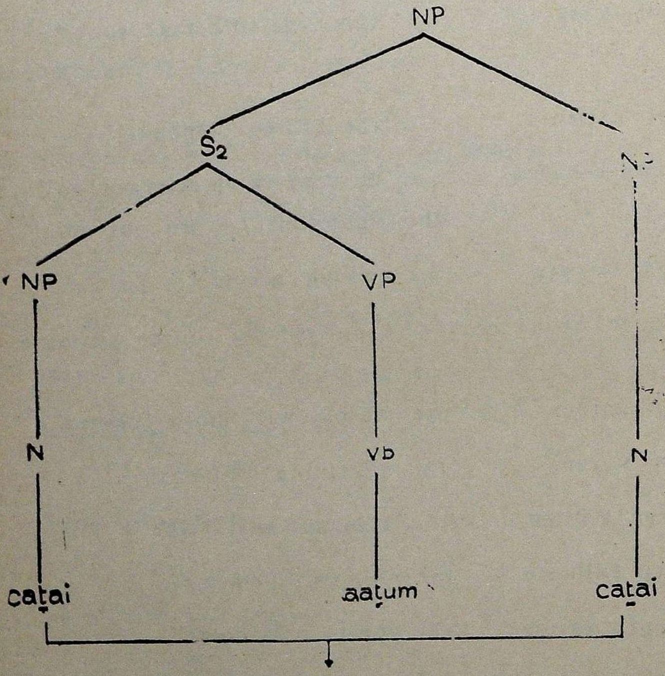
4.a. kaacu cellaatu — "the coin will not go"

5.a. viruṉṭu varum — "the guests will come"

A question may be raised here as to whether these compounds which show a relation between a verb and a noun should be discussed at all in an analysis which deals with nominal compounds. It is true that the relationship between the constituents is between a verb and a noun. But when the verb is transformed it becomes an attribute to the following nonn.

As such it could be called a noun. We can say that the verb is nominalised to become an attribute or the verb root itself is a nominal. This suggestion has a bearing on the interpretation of the verb roots found in finite verbs in Tamil. Since this is out of the scope of the present study no further comment is made except to give pre-theoretical suggestion.

The compound (1) is taken up here for showing the derivation. The source sentence for this is 1.a. The deep syntactic structure will be : N(Subject) + Verb (Predicate) The derivation etc., through transformations are explained below.



caṭai aaṭum caṭai ...... after relativisation

⇓

aaṭum caṭai ...... " Equi-NP deletion

⇓

aaṭu caṭai ...... " Tense suffix deletion

The detailed derivation is given below:

1. Relativisation

caṭai aaṭum caṭai

SD: N– Vb+T N

1 2 3 4

SC: 1. . . .4 ===⇒ 1 2 3 + RP 4 (where 1 = 4)

caṭai aaṭum caṭai ===⇒

caṭai aaṭum caṭai

2. Equi-NP deletion

caṭai aaṭum caṭai

SD: N– Vb+T+RP– N

1 2 3 4 5

SC: 1. . . .5 ===⇒ 2 3 4 5

caṭai aaṭum caṭai ===⇒

aaṭum caṭai

3. Relative participle deletion

aaṭum caṭai

SD: Vb+T+RP– N

1 2 3 4

SC: 1. . . .4 ===⇒ 1 2 4

aaṭum caṭai ===⇒

aaṭum caṭai

4. Tense suffix deletion

aaṭum caṭai

SD: Vb+T N

1 2 3

SC: 1. . . .3 ====⇒ 1 3

aaṭum caṭai ====⇒

aaṭu caṭai

2.5. Compounds in which the second member is Locative.

2.5.1. Subject + Locative

Compounds like

1.	aṭṭi-k–kuuṭam	"elephant-yard"
2.	paampu–p-puṟṟu	"serpent-holes"
3.	ciṅka-k-kukai	"lion-den"
4.	kiḷi–p-poṉṭu	"parrot-hole"
5.	ammam kaacu	"coin in which the image of Amman is imprinted"

have the "Subject + Locative" relation. The second member of the compound denotes the location wherein the thing represented by the first member of the compound usually lives or stays. Compound 5 is an exception to this. This will be explained later. For compounds 1 to 4 the verbs iru or uḷ "to be" or taṅku "to stay" could be conveniently posited as source verb. Thus we have the following sentences

1.a, aṭṭi kuuṭaṭṭil uḷḷatu / irukkiṟaṭu / taṅkukiṟaṭu
"The elephant is in the hall / yard"

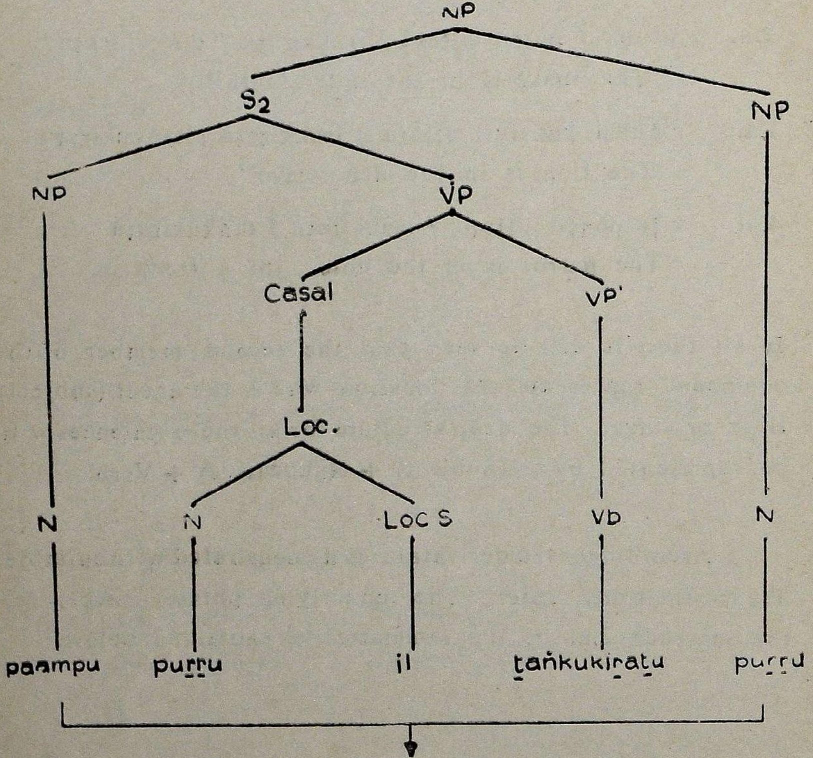
2.a. paampu puṟṟil uḷḷatu / irukkiṟaṭu / taṅkukiṟaṭu
"The snake is in the hole (anthill)

3.a. ciṅkam kukaiyil uḷḷaṭu / irukkiṟaṭu / taṅkukiṟaṭu
"The lion is in the den / cave"

4.a. kiḷi ponṯil uḷḷaṭu / irukkiṟaṭu / taṅkukiṟaṭu
"The parrot is in the hole (of a tree)

In all these it will be seen that the second member of the compound represents the location where the agent (subject) lives or stays. The deep structure for all these sentences will be represented by N(Subject) + N(Locative) + Verb.

Accordingly the derivation is demonstrated with suitable Transformational rules. The underlying phrase marker for the sentence 2.a. is diagrammatically explained below.



paampu puṟṟuil ṭaṅkukiṟa puṟṟu . . . after Relativisation

⇓

paampu puṟṟu ṭaṅkukiṟa puṟṟu . . . " Loc. suffix deletion

⇓

paampu puṟṟu puṟṟu . . . " Equi-part. deletion

⇓

paampu puṟṟu . . . " Equi-NP deletion.

As pointed out above the following transformational rules are applied.

1. Relativisation.
2. Locative case suffix deletion.
3. Relative participle deletion.
4. Equi-NP deletion.

The detailed derivation is given below.

1. Relativisation

	paampu	purruil		uḷḷatu	purru
SD:	N-	N-Loc.S-		Vb-	N
	1	2	3	4	5

SC: 1. . .5 ===⇒ 1 2 3 4 + RP 5 (where 2 = 5)

paampu purru il uḷḷatu purru ===⇒

paampu purru il uḷḷa purru

(1. . .4 = Constituent sentence; 5 = NP of the matrix sentence.)

2. Locative case suffix deletion

	paampu	purru	il	uḷḷa		purru
SD:	N-	N-Loc.S-		Vb+RP-		N
	1	2	3	4	5	6

SC: 1. . .6 ====⇒ 1 2 4 5 6 (where 2 = 6)

paampu purru il uḷḷa purru ===⇒

paampu purru uḷḷa purru

3. *Relative participle deletion*

paampu puṟṟu uḷḷa puṟṟu

SD: N— N— Vb+RP— N

1 2 3 4 5

SC: 1. . . .5 ===⇒ 1 2 5 (where 2=5)

paampu puṟṟu uḷḷa puṟṟu

paampu puṟṟu puṟṟu

4. *Equi-Np deletion*

paampu puṟṟu puṟṟu

SD: N— N— N

1 2 3

SC: 1. . . .3 ===⇒ 1 3

paampu puṟṟu puṟṟu ===⇒

paampu puṟṟu

After morphophonemic changes this becomes as paampu-p-puṟṟu.

Similarly

atti + kuuṭam ——→ atti-k-kuuṭam

Ciṅkam + kukai ——→ ciṅka-k-kukai

kiḷi + ponṭu ——→ kiḷi-p-ponṭu

Compound (5) ammam kaacu needs some explanation. The first member of this compound has reached a stage of meta phor i.e. amman means the image of a nman "goddess". Accordingly the source sentence for this compound could be.

5(a) amman uruvam kaacil uḷḷaṯu / irukkiṟatu

"The image of Amman (Goddess) is in the coin". But for this meaning shift the compound could be derived as demonstrated before without any difficulty. The same transformational rules hold good for this also. The problem of identifying this meaning with the surface level word is another area of semantics and it is not attempted here.

2.5.2. Object + Locative

1.	naaṭaka meeṭai	"drama stage"
2.	viḷaiyaaṭu maiṭaanam	"play-ground"
3.	miṭṭaay-k-kaṭai	"sweetmeat shop"
4.	vaaḻai-t-tooṭṭam	"plantain garden / grove"
5.	nel vayal	"paddy field"

The above type of compounds forms another large group wherein we find the relation "Object + Locative" between its constituents. It should be pointed out here that the association between the location and the object is not a permanent onc i.e. is not habitual. In the example kaaṭṭu yaanai "jungle elephant" the association between the elephant and the location jungle is somewhat permanent. The elephant usually lives there. The association there is habitual whereas in the example

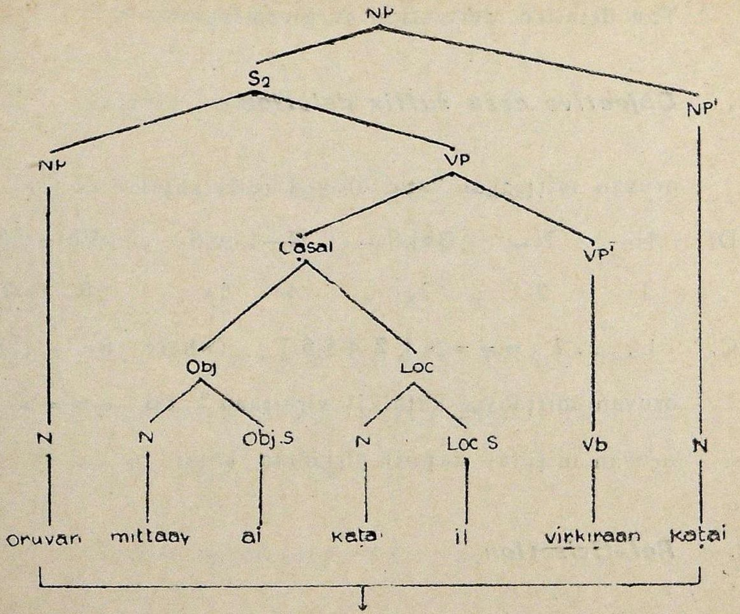
1. naaṭaka meeṭai the association between the drama (the people who act there) and stage is only temporary. This kind of difference has to be noted in deciding about the relationship between the constituents. Similarly this has to be distinguished from the relationship of purposive + subject.

For example the compound raca vaaḷi "pepper-water container" can also be treated as Object + Locative on the basis of the source sentence oruvan racaṭṭai vaaḷiyil vaiṭṭirukkiṟaan. "Someone is keeping pepper water in a container bucket". But it was argued earlier (See section on purposive + Subject) that though this reading is also possible the immediate reaction of the native speaker is to the reading showing purposive + object relationship. Taking into account all these the compounds naaṭaka meeṭai etc., are treated here as showing the relationship of "object + Locative"

The deep structure for this type of compounds is N(Subject) + N(object) + N(Locative) + Verb. The compound 3. miṭṭaay-k-kaṭai is taken up here for demonstrating the derivation. The source sentence for this will be

3.a. oruvan miṭṭaayai kaṭaiyil viṟkiṟaan
"Someone sells sweatmeat in the shop"

The derivation is diagrammatically explained below.



oruvan miţţaay kaţayıl viṟkiṟaan kaţai . . . after obj. suffix deletion

⇓

oruvan miţţaay kaţaiyil viṟkiṟa kaţai . . . " Relativisation

⇓

oruvan miţţaay kaţai viṟkiṟa kaţai . . . " Loc. suffix deletion

⇓

miţţaay kaţai viṟkiṟa kaţai . . . " Subject deletion

⇓

miţţaay kaţai kaţai . . . " Rel. part. deletion

⇓

miţţaay kaţai . . . " Equi-NP deletion

The detailed derivation is given below.

1. Objective case suffix deletion

oruvan miṭṭaayai kaṭai il virkiṟaan kaṭai

SD: N— N— Obj.S— N—Loc.S— Vb— N

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

SC: 1....7 ===> 1 2 4 5 6 7 (where 4=7)

oruvan miṭṭaayai kaṭai il viṟkiṟaan kaṭai ===>

oṟuvan miṭṭaay kaṭaiil viṟkiṟaan kaṭai

2. Relativisation

oruvan miṭṭaay kaṭai il viṟkiṟaan kaṭai

SD: N— N— N—Loc.S— Vb— N

1 2 3 4 5 6

SC: 1....6 ===⇒ 1 2 3 4 5 + RP 6 (where 3=6)

oruvan miṭṭaay kaṭaiil viṟkiṟaan kaṭai ===⇒

oruvan miṭṭaay kaṭail viṟkiṟa kaṭai

3. Locative case suffix deletion

oruvan miṭṭaay kaṭaiil viṟkiṟa kaṭai

SD: N— N— N—Loc.S— Vb+RP— N

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

SC: 1...7 ===⇒ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 (where 3=7)

oruvan miṭṭaay kaṭaiil viṟkiṟa kaṭai ===⇒

oruvan miṭṭaay kaṭai viṟkiṟa kaṭai . . . .

4. *Subject deletion*

oruvan miṭṭaay kaṭai viṟkiṟa kaṭai

SD:	N—	N—	N—	Vb+RP—		N
	1	2	3	4	5	6

SC: 1 . . . .6 ===⇒ 2 3 4 5 6 (where 3=6)

oruvan miṭṭaay kaṭai viṟkiṟa kaṭai ===⇒

miṭṭaay kaṭai viṟkiṟa kaṭai

5. *Relative participle reduction*

miṭṭaay kaṭai viṟkiṟa kaṭai

SD:	N—	N—	Vb+RP—		N
	1	2	3	4	5

SC: 1 . . . .5 ===⇒ 1 2 5 (where 2=5)

miṭṭaay kaṭai viṟkiṟa kaṭai ===⇒

miṭṭaay kaṭai kaṭai

6. *Equi NP deletion*

miṭṭaay kaṭai kaṭai

SD:	N-	N-	N
	1	2	3

SC: 1. . . .3 ===⇒ 1 3

miṭṭaay kaṭai kaṭai ===⇒

miṭṭaay kaṭai

miṭṭaay + kaṭai ==⇒ miṭṭaay-k-kaṭai morphophonemically.

Similarly

vaaḻai + ṭooṭṭam ===⇒ vaaḻai-ṭ-ṭooṭṭam

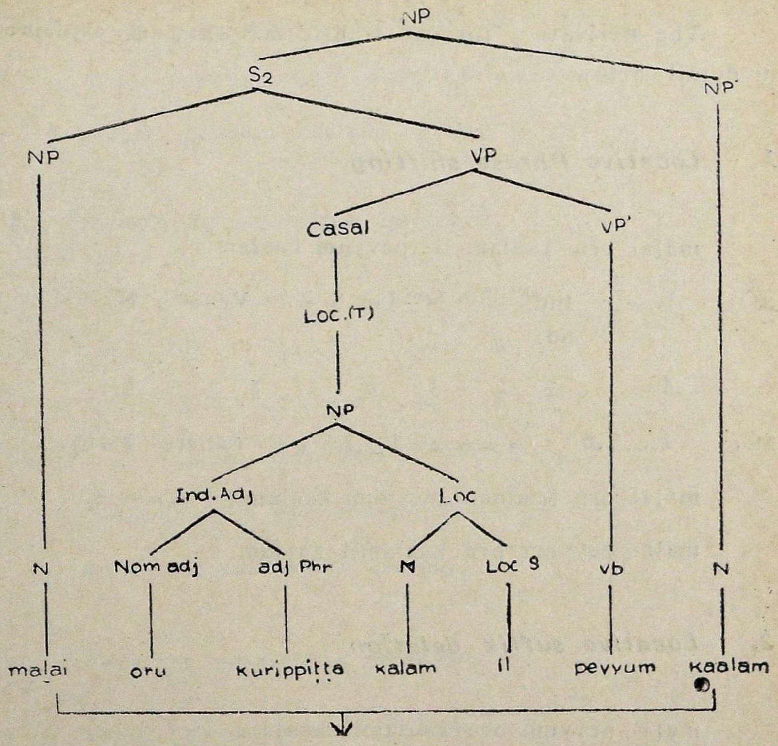
2.6. Compounds in which the second member is Temporal.

2.6.1. ***Subject + Temporal***

We have another set of compounds which show a relation of "Subject + Temporal" Examples are as follows.

1.	maḻai-k-kaalam	"rainy season"
2.	kaaṟṟu-k-aalam	"windy season"
3.	veyyil neeram	"sunshine time"
4.	veyyil kaalam	"summer" (lit. "sunshine period")

As explained already under "Object + Temporal" the temporal sense is expressed by the second member. The explanations regarding the positing of an indefinite adjective and the presence of the locative suffix in the sense of "temporal" hold good with these compounds also. Without repeating further what we have said already we can proceed to demonstrate the derivational process. The deep structure for these expressions will be N(Subject) + N(Locative) + Verb. Let us take the example maḻai-k-kaalam. The source sentence for this is 1.a. maḻai oru kuṟippiṭṭa kaalaṭṭil peyyum. The derivation of the compound is explained below in detail. First we will start with the tree diagram depicting the base phrase marker and the NP of the matrix sentence,



malai peyyum oru kaalamil kaalam . . . after Loc.phrase shifting

⇓

malai peyyum oru kaalam kaalam . . . ” Loc. suffix deletion

⇓

malai peyyum oru kaalam kaalam . . . ” Relativisation

⇓

malai peyyum kaalam kaalam . . . ” Ind adj. deletion

⇓

malai kaalam kaalam . . . ” Rel. part.

⇓

malai kaalam . . . ” Equi—NP deletion

The derivation through transformations are explained in detail below.

1. *Locative Phrase shifting*

maḷai oru kaalam il peyyum kaalam

SD:	N—	Ind.— adj	N –	Loc.S—	Vb—	N
	1	2	3	4	5	6

SC: 1 . . . .6 ===⇒ 1 5 2 3 4 6 (where 3 = 6)

maḷai oru kaalamil peyyum kaalam ===⇒

maḷai peyyum oru kaalamil kaalam

2. *Locative suffix deletion*

maḷai peyyum oru kaalamil kaalam

SD:	N—	Vb—	Ind.— adj	N—	Loc.S—	N
	1	2	3	4	5	6

SC: 1. . . .6 ===⇒ 1 2 3 4 6 (where 4 = 6)

maḷai peyyum oru kaalamil kaalam ===⇒

maḷai peyyum oru kaalam kaalam

3. *Relativisation*

maḷai peyyum oru kaalam kaalam

SD:	N-	Vb-	Ind. adj-	N-	N
	1	2	3	4	5

SC: 1. . .5 ===⇒ 1 2 + RP 3 4 5 (where 4 = 5)

maḷai peyyum our kaalam kaalam ===⇒

maḷai peyyum kaalam kaalam

4. *Indefinite adjective deletion*

maḷai peyyum oru kaalam kaalam

SD: N- Vb- Ind.adj- N- N

1 2 3 4 5

SC: 1. . . .5 ===⇒ 1 2 4 5 (where 4 = 5)

maḷai peyyam oru kaalam kaalam ===⇒

maḷai peyyum kaalam kaalam

5. *Relative participle deletion*

maḷai peyyum kaalam kaalam

SD: N— Vb + RP— N— N

1 2 3 4 5

SC: 1. . . .5 ===⇒ 1 4 5 (where 4 = 5)

maḷai peyyum kaalam kaalam ===⇒

maḷai kaalam kaalam

6. *Equi-NP deletion*

maḷai kaalam kaalam

SD: N- N- N

1 2 3

SC: 1. . . .3 ===⇒ 1 3

maḷai kaalam kaalam ===⇒
maḷai kaalam

maḷai + kaalam ===⇒ maḷai-k-kaalam through relevant morphophonemic rules.

Similarly

kaaṟṟu + kaalam ===⇒ kaṟṟu-k-kaalam

2.6.2. Object + Te ral

1. caappaaṭṭu ṉeeram "lunch time"
2. cuṭaṉtira naaḷ "independence day"
3. koorikkai ṭinam "demands day"
4. viṭuṭalai ṉaaḷ "independence day"
5. kuṭiyaracu ṭinam "republic day"

Compounds of the above type show a relation of "Object + temporal". The second member denotes a time when something is done. The first member functions as an object. The time factor is conceptualised in Tamil like the units viz., vinaaṭi "second", ṉimiṭam "minute", iravu "night pakal "daytime", ṉaaḷ "day", vaaram "week" etc., when an action is involved the time when the action has taken place has to be specified. In the example 1. caappaaṭṭu ṉeeram the second member denotes the time when the food is taken. So the time for food is referred to by the compound caappaaṭṭu

neeram. However when a source sentence like the following is traced for this compound we do not find a specification for the time concept. In the sentence 1.a. oruvan caappaaṭṭai neeraṭṭil caappiṭuvaan "Someone will eat the food in (a particular) time". However the meaning "a particular" is not found represented in the sentence we have shown abovee But the intuition of the native speaker suggests that there is the specification of the time and it is realised by him when he hears the compound. This fact has to be incorporated in the deeper structure if it should explain the competance of the native speaker. Then it becomes necessary to posit some kind of adjective - in this case an indefinite adjective phrase. Accordingly the improved source sentence for this compound will be

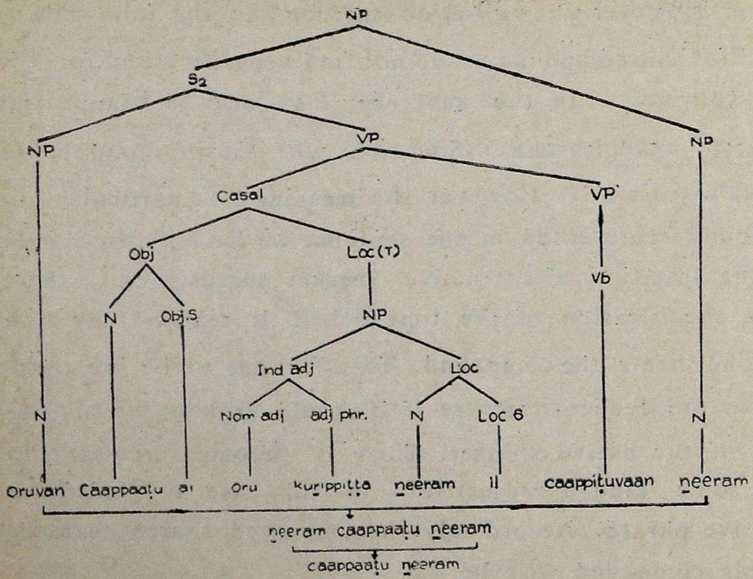
1.b. oruvan oru kurippiṭṭa neeraṭṭil caappiṭuvaan

"Someone will eat food at a particular time"

Secondly the presence of the locative case suffix in this sentence needs some explanation. Though the locative case suffix is used here only a "temporal" meaning is intended. In Tamil the time concept is generally expressed with the locative suffix in the surface level.

The deep structure for this source sentence as well as for other compounds will be N(Subject) + N(Object) + Indefinite adjectival phrase + N(Locative-Time) + Verb

The example caappaaṭṭu neeram is taken up for demonstration. The source sentence for this will be 1.b. The base phrase marker, NP of the matrix sentence are explained in the following diagram,



The following transformational rules are applied.

1. Object case suffix deletion
2. Locative case suffix deletion
3. Relativisation
4. Indefinite adjectival phrase deletion
5. Subject deletion
6. Relative participle deletion
7. Equi-Np deletion

The detailed derivation is explained below.

1. *Object case suffix deletion*

cruvan caappaaṭu ai oru kurippiṭṭa ṉeeram il

SD: N— N—Obj.S— Ind-adj-phr.- N—Loc.S—

1 2 3 4 5 6

caapiṭuvaaen ṉeram

Vb— N

7 8

SC: 1. . . .8 ===⇒ 1 2 4 5 6 7 8 (where 5=8)

oruvan caappaaṭuai oru kuṟippiṭṭa ṉeeramil

caappiṭuvaan ṉeeram ===⇒

oruvan caappaaṭu oru kuṟippiṭṭa ṉeeramil

caappiṭuvan ṉeeram

(1. . . .7 = Constituent sentence; 8=NP of the matrix sentence)

2. *Locative case suffix deletion:*

oruvan caappaaṭu oru kuṟippiṭṭa ṉeeram il

SD: N- N- Ind-adj-phr.- N-Loc. S-

1 2 3 4 5

caappiṭuvaan ṉeeram

Vb N

6 7

SC: 1. . . .7 ===⇒ 1 2 3 4 6 7 (where 4=7)

oruvan caappaaṭu oru kuṟippiṭṭa ṉeeramil

caappiṭuvaan ṉeeram ===⇒

oruvan caappaaṭu oru kuṟippiṭṭa ṉeeram caappiṭuvaan ṉeeram

3. *Relativisation:*

oruvan caappaaṭu oru kuṟippiṭṭa ṉeeram

SD: N- N- Ind-adj-phr.- N-

1 2 3 4

caappiṭuvaan ṉeeram

Vb- N

5 6

SC: 1. . . .6 ===⇒ 1 2 3 4 5 + RP 6 (where 4 = 6)

oruvan caappaaṭu oru kuṟippiṭṭa ṉeeram

caappiṭuvaan ṉeeram ===⇒

oruvan caappaaṭu oru kuṟippiṭṭa ṉeeram

caappiṭukiṟa ṉeeram

4. *Indefinite adjectival phrase deletion*

oruvan caappaaṭu oru kuṟippiṭṭa ṉeeram

SD: N- N- Ind-adj.phr.- N-

1 2 3 4

caappiṭukiṟa ṉeeram

Vb + RP- N

5 6 7

SC: 1. . . .7 ===⇒ 1 2 4 5 6 7 (where 4 = 7)

oruvan caappaaṭu oru kuṟippiṭṭa ṉeeram caappiṭukiṟa ṉeeram ===⇒

oruvan caappaaṭu ṉeeram caapiṭukiṟa ṉeeram

5. *Subject deletion*

oruvan caappaaṭu ṉeeram caappiṭukira ṉeeram

SD: N- N- N- Vb+RP- N

1 2 3 4 5 6

SC: 1.....6 ===⇒ 2 3 4 5 o where 3=6)

oruvan caappaaṭu ṉeeram caapiṭukiṟa ṉeeram ===⇒

caappaaṭu ṉeeram caappiṭukiṟa ṉeeram

6. *Relative participle deletion*:

caappaaṭu ṉeeram caappiṭukiṟa ṉeeram

SD; N- N- Vb+RP- N

1 2 3 4 5

SC: 1... 5 ===⇒ 1 2 5 (where 2=5)

caappaaṭu ṉeeram caappiṭukiṟa ṉeeram ===⇒

caappaaṭu ṉeeram ṉeeram

7. *Equi-NP deletion*:

caappaaṭu ṉeeram ṉeeram

SD: N- N- N

1 2 3

SC: 1,...3 ===⇒ 1 3

caappaaṭu ṉeeram ṉeeram ===⇒

caappaaṭu ṉeeram

After morphophonemic changes the compound becomes caappaaṭṭu n̲eeram.

Similarly

cuṭan̲ṭiram + n̲aaḷ ===⇒ cuṭan̲ṭira n̲aaḷ

2.7. Other types.

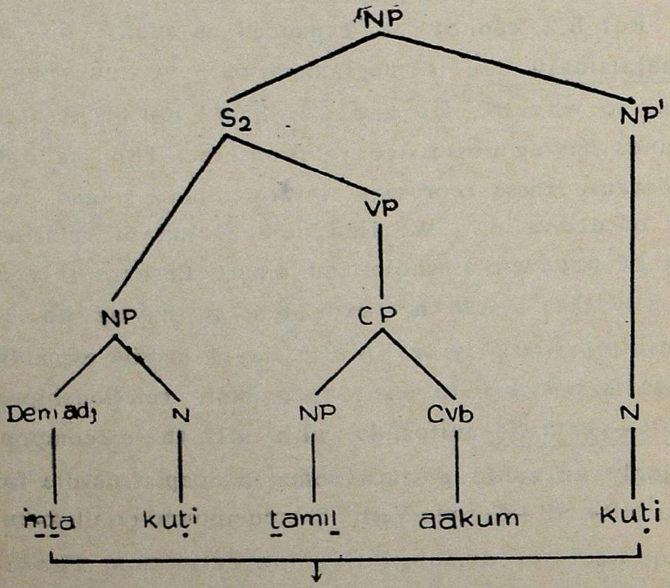
2.7.1. Specific + generic

The following set of compounds show a "specifie+generic" relationship among its constituents. The second member denotes a species in that showing a generality whereas the first member refers to a particular variety belonging to the same species. Hence the relationship "specific and generic" Both forms could be traced to nominals which function as Subject and Predicate linked by a copula verb in the source sentence. These sets are given below for reasons described later.

A.1.	ṭamiḷ-k-kuṭi	"Tamil clan"
2.	ṭennai maram	"coconut tree"
3.	maa maram	"mango tree"
4.	caarai-p-paampu	"rat snake"
5.	veeḷak karumpu	"a variety of sugercane"
B.1.	mallikai-p-puu	"jasmine flower"
2.	aṭaiyaaḷa-p-puu	"symbolic flower"
C.1.	palaak-kaṭṭai	"log of jack tree"
2.	arici maavu	"rice flour"

B.1. C1 and C2 could be expanded into B.1.a mallikaiyinaṯu puu "flower of jasmine". C.1.a. palaavinaṯu kaṭṭai "log of jack tree" and C.2.a ariciyinaṯu maavu "flour of the rice". But B.2. cannot be expanded as such. So B.2.a. *aṭaiyaaḷaṭṭinaṯu puu is ungrammatical. A question may arise as to why B1, C1 and C2 should not be treated as compounds having possessive relationship. This cannot be done because these represent intermediary stages in the process of derivation We find here a kind of relationship as that of between a whole and a part. Perhaps this is the reason why they could be expanded as having possessive relationship. Similarly set A also could not be expanded as such. It is possible to posit a common relationship viz., "Specific+generic" uniformly with all these compounds. Accordingly we could posit a common deep structure for all these as NP+NP+Copula Verb· The compound tamiḻ-k-kuṭi is taken up here for demonstrating the derivation. The source sentence for this will be inta kuṭi tamiḻ aakum. "the class is Tamil". The derivation is explained below.

Tree diagram showing the base Phrase marker and the NP of the matrix sentence.



iṇṭa kuṭi ṭamiḷ aakiya kuṭi ... after Relativisation

⇓

kuṭi ṭamiḷ aakiya kuṭi ... " Dem.adj.deletion

⇓

kuṭi ṭamiḷ kuṭi ... " Rel.part.deletion

⇓

ṭamiḷ kuṭi ... " Equi-NP detetion

As indicated above the following transformational rules are applied.

1. Relativisation.
2. Demonstrative adjective deletion.
3. Relative participle deletion.
4. Equi-NP deletion.

1. *Relativisation*

iṉṭa kuṭi ṭamiḷ aakum kuṭi

SD: Dem. adj- N- N- CVb- N

1 2 3 4 5

SC: 1. . . .5 ===⇒ 1 2 3 4 + RP 5 (where 2=5)

iṉṭa kuṭi ṭamil aakum kuṭi ===⇒

iṉṭa kuṭi ṭamiḷ aakiya kuṭi

(1. . . .4 = Constituent sentence ; 5=NP of the matrix sentence)

2. *Demonstrative adjective deletion:*

iṉṭa kuṭi ṭamiḷ aakiya kuṭi

SD: Dem. adj- N- N- CVb+RP- N

1 2 3 4 5 6

SC: 1. . . . .6===⇒2 3 4 5 6 (where 2=6)

iṉṭa kuṭi ṭamil aakiya kuṭi ===⇒

kuṭi ṭamiḷ aaakiya kuṭi

3. *Relative participle deletion*

kuṭi ṭamiḻ aakiya kuṭi

SD: N– N- CVb+RP- N

1 2 3 4 5

SC: 1. . . .5 ===⇒ 1 2 5 (where 1=5)

kuṭi ṭamiḻ aakiya kuṭi ===⇒

kuṭi ṭamiḻ kuṭi

4. *Equi-NP deletion:*

kuṭi ṭamiḻ kuṭi

SD: N- N- N

1 2 3

SC: 1. . . .3 ===⇒ 2 3

kuṭi ṭamiḻ kuṭi ===⇒

ṭamiḻ kuṭi

ṭamiḻ + kuṭi ==⇒ ṭamiḻ-k-kuṭi morphophonemically

Similarly

caarai + paampu ==⇒ caarai-p-paampu

veeḻam + karumpu ==⇒ veeḻa-k-karumpu

mallikai + puu ==⇒ mallikai-p-puu

aṭaiyaaḷam + puu ==⇒ ataiyaala-p-puu

palaa + kaṭṭai ==⇒ palaa-k-kaṭṭai

2.7.2. *Object + Verb + i*

2.6.2(a) *Object + Verb + (Subject) -i*

There is an interesting set of compounds in Tamil which show a relationship as given in the title. One peculiarity of these compounds is that the third member of the compound is not included as a separate constituent. Instead an anaphoric suffix —i representing either the subject or instrumental is added to the verb. What results is a two member compound. Could it be rather called a three member compound? It is not clear whether they should be treated as two-member compounds or three member compounds. However this fact throws some light on one of the principles of nominalisation in Tamil. we have already pointed out that some of the principles on nominalisation while discussing the formation of adverbials and cognate objects. This is another instance. Before we discuss this process in detail let us see the examples.

1. uur curri — "a wanderer" (lit. "One who wanders in the city or village)

2. meeni minukki/ meenu minukki — "a showy woman" (lit. "One who decorates herself)

3. cumai ṭaańki* — "that which bears the burden"

---

* This is a simple granite stone construction which looks like the cricket wicket poles, which is used by the pilgrims or pedestrians to put their head-load in order to take some rest while they are in journey.

For example the compound 1. uur curri consists of two members uur and curri. In the second member the suffix -i denotes the agent or the subject. This anaphoric suffix may be representing a Human or Non-human subject. In 1 it refers to a person who wanders in the city or village. In 3 it refers to a Non-human inanimate subject. The following source sentences will make the position clear.

1.a. oruvan uurai-c-currukiraan "Someone comes around the city / village"

2.a. orutti meeni-y-ai minukkukiraal
"Someone (woman) decorates her body"

3.a. oru kal cumai-y-ai-t-taankukiratu
"One stone bears the burden"

It will be seen that in all these sentences some kind of indefinite adjective (like oru) or indefinite pronoun (like oruvan, orutti) is added invariably. Also the source verbs are all present in the surface structures. In the derivational process what happens is that the subject of the source sentence is shifted to the end and added after the verb. This is nominalised later. While nominalisation takes place the subject noun is changed into the anaphoric suffix —i This could be demonstrated with an example viz., compound 1.

1.a. oruvan uurai-c-currukiraan ==⇒
uurai-c-currukiraan oruvan

Then after relativisation this becomes uurai-c-currukira oruvan.

Afterwards uurai-c-currukira oruvan ==⇒

uurai-c-currukiravan ==⇒ uur currukiravan

uur currukiravan + i ==⇒ uur curru kira + i ==⇒

uur curru + i ==⇒ uur curri

This type of nominalisation could be called as Agentive NP nominalisation. As such this kind of nominalisation will not come under simple morphological derivation and should be treated at the transformational level. It seems to me that this transformational treatment can be extended to other languages also like English. For example the noun murderer (murder+er) which can be treated as a nominalisation of the phrase "he who has murdered". However this has to be further worked out in detail.

This type of compounds, however, poses a problem regarding its identification with the NP of the matrix sentence. In this case something like an Agentive NP had to be set up in the matrix sentence. Consequently this has to be traced back to the embedded sentence also. Thus the embedded sentence will have an agentive NP as its subject.

Since the agentive NP of the matrix sentence has to be derived from the embedded sentence we posit only a dummy symbol-△. This has to be always an NP and not a single noun. When the derivation is made a transformational rule viz., Agentive NP copying rule has to be applied in order to rewrite the symbol with the agentive NP derived from the constituent sentence.

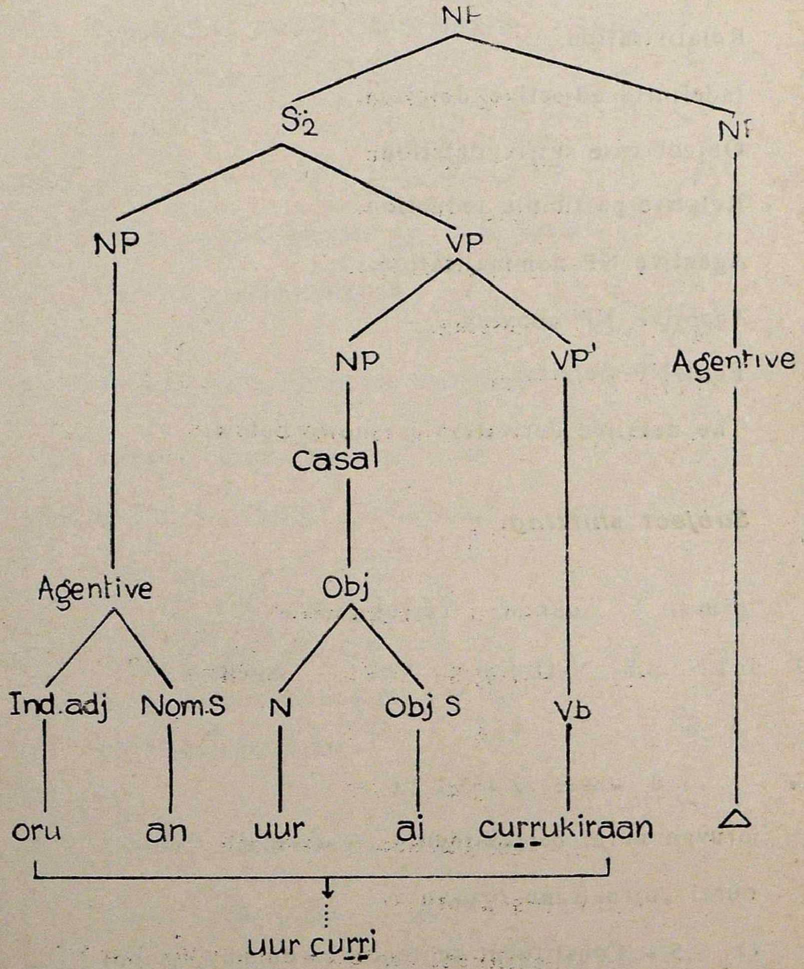
There is also another peculiarity in the nominalisation. Generally when the verb is nominalised the verb is first relativised and the pronoun is added to it. For example

cuṟṟukiṟaan + avan ===⇒ cuṟṟukiṟa + avan ===⇒ cuṟṟukiṟavan "he who wanders". But in the case of compounds with the anaphoric -i this is not followed. Instead of avan -an it takes —i In the example uur cuṟṟi, cuuṟṟkiṟavan cuṟṟi On the basis of the above facts we have to conclude that there are two types of nominalisations in Tamil viz., the general one taking the GNP suffix (G=gender; N=number; P=person) and an agentive one taking the suffix—i. Accordingly the latter is called Agentive NP nominalisation.

The derived nominal expresses always a habitual meaning. This has a bearing on the tense aspect of the source verb. For instance we cannot construct an agentive nominal when the tense of the source verb is past. we cannot have *cuṟṟiya + i ==⇒ cuṟṟi. "He who has wandered". The verb of the source sentence has to be always in the non-past.

In the process of derivation these above mentioned facts have to be taken note of. Except for these idiosyncratic features all other details regarding the derivation of other types of compounds are applicable to these also.

Let us take the example 1. uur cuṟṟi for demonstrating the derivation. The source for this is 1.a. The following tree diagram explains the structure of the constituent sentence and the NP of the matrix sentence. As already pointed out the symbol denoting the agentive NP has to be copied at the end of the derivation of the constituent sentence.


NP
S2
NP
NP
VP
NP
VP'
Agentive
Casal
Agentive
Obj
Ind.adj
Nom.S
N
Obj S
Vb
oru
an
uur
ai
currukiraan
uur curri

The following transformational rules are applied.

1. Subject shifting.
2. Relativisation,
3. Indefinite adjective deletion.
4. Object case suffix deletion.
5. Relative participle reduction.
6. Agentive NP nominalisation.
7. Agentive NP copying.
8. Equi-NP deletion.

The detailed derivation is shown below.

1. Subject shifting:

	oruvan	uur ai	cuṟṟukiṟaan	
SD:	Ind.Nom.S-	N-Obj.S-	Vb-	Agent.NP
	1 2	3 4	5	6

SC: 1. . . .6 ==⇒ 3 4 5 1 2 6

oruvan uurai cuṟṟukiṟaan ===⇒

uurai cuṟṟukiraan oruvan

(1. . .5 = Constituent sentence; 6 = dummy symbol denoting agentive NP of the matrix sentence)

2. *Relativisation*:

uurai cur̲r̲ukir̲aan oru an

SD:	N-Obj.S-	Vb-	Ind-Nom.S- adj.		agent.NP
	1 2	3	4	5	6

SC: 1. . . .6 ===⇒ 1 2 3 + RP 4 5 6

uurai currukiran oru an ===⇒

uurai cur̲r̲ukir̲a oru an

3. *Indefinite adjective deletion*.

uurai cur̲r̲ukir̲a oru an

SD:	N-Obj.S-	Vb+RP-	Ind.Nom.S adj.		agent.NP
	1 2	3 4	5	6	7

SC: 1. . . .7 ===⇒ 1 2 3 4 6 7

uurai cur̲r̲ukir̲a oru an ===⇒

uurai cur̲r̲ukir̲a an

4. *Object case suffix deletion*.

uurai cur̲r̲ukir̲a an

SD:	N-Obj.S	Vb+RP	Nom.S	agent.NP
	1 2	3 4	5	6

SC: 1. . . .6 ===⇒ 1 3 4 5 6

uurai cur̲r̲ukir̲a an ==⇒

uur cur̲r̲ukir̲a an

5. Relative participle reduction:

uur cuṟṟukiṟa an

SD: N- Vb+RP Nom.S agent NP

1 2 3 4 5

SC: 1. . . .5 ====⇒ 1 2 4 5

uur cuṟṟukiṟa an ====⇒

uur cuṟṟu an

6. Agentive NP nominalisation.

uur curru an

SD: N- Vb Nom.S- agent NP

1 2 3 4

SC: 1. . . .4 ====⇒ 1 2 3 + Agent.Suffix 4

uur cuṟṟu an ===⇒

uur cuṟṟu i

(an + agentive suffix -i ==⇒ -i morphophonemically)

7. Agentive NP copying

uur curru i

SD: N- Vb- agent suffix agent. NP

1 2 3 4

SC: 1. . . .4 ==⇒ 1 2 3 1 2 3

uur cuṟṟu i ===⇒

uur cuṟṟu i uur cuṟṟu i

8. *Equi NP deletion:*

uur caṟṟu i uur cuṟṟu i

SD: N- Vb- Ag.Suffix N- Vb- Ag Suifix

1 2 3 4 5 6

SC: 1. . . .6 ====⇒ 1 2 3

uur cuṟṟui i uur cuṟṟu i ====⇒

uur cuṟṟu i

uur curru + i will become as uur cuṟṟi after morphophonemic changes.

Similarly

minukku + i ====⇒ minukki

ṯaanku + i ====⇒ ṯaanki

2.7.2. (b) Locative + Verb + (Subject)–i

There is a subject of compounds lime sub set (a) which show a relationship of Locative + Verb + (Subject)–i The following compounds show such relationship.

1. ṯeru-p-poṟukki "One who gathers or picks up in the street"

2. raa-p paaṭi "One who sings in the night" "night-singer"

The first member denotes the location where someone (denoted by the agentive -i) does (denoted by the verb i.e. the second member) something. The source sentences for the above will be

1 a. oruvan ṭeru-v-il poṟukkukiṟaan

"Someone picks up in the street"

2.a. oruvan iravil paaṭukiṟaan

"Someone sings in the night"

Since the derivation is like the same as given in (a) it is not repeated here. So also for the following types.

2.7 2, (c) Object + Verb + (Instrumental) -i

There are a subject of compounds which show the above relationship. The only difference is the suffix -i which is added to the verb is representing the instrumental rather than the subject. Consider the following examples.

1.	maṇ veṭṭi	"that which cuts earth" / "spade"
2.	muḷ vaaṅki	"that which pulls out thorn" / "thorn remover"
3.	kocu viraṭṭi	"that which expels the mosquito" / "mosquito repellant"
4.	puucci kolli	"that which kills the insect" / insecticide
5.	ṭoocai ṭiruppi	"that which turns doosai" (an edible)

The source sentences for the above examples are as follows:

1.a. oruvan oru karuviyaal maṇṇai veṭṭukiṟaan

"Someone cuts the earth with an instrument"

2.a. oruvan oru karuviyaal muḷḷai vaaṇkukiṟaan
"Someone pulls out the thorn with an instrument"

3.a. oruvan oru maruntaal kocuvai viraṭṭukiṟaan
"Someone drives away the mosquito with a medicine"

4.a. oruvan oru maruntaal puucciyai-k-kollukiṟaan
"Someone kills the insect with a medicine"

5.a. oruṭṭi oru karuvi / karaṇṭi-y-aal ṭoocai-y-ai-ṭ-
ṭiruppukiṟaaḷ

"Someone (a woman) turns the doosai with a spoon"

It will be seen that in all these sentences an indefinite adjective is added before the words denoting instruments. It should be pointed out here also that all the source verbs are present in the surface structures i.e. in the compounds as second members. In the derivational process the instrumentals are shifted to the end of the sentence and added after the verb. For example sentence 1.a.

oruvan oru karuvi-y-aal maṇṇai veṭṭukiṟaan ==⇒

oruvan maṇṇai veṭṭukiṟaan oru karuvi-y-aal.

Later oruvan maṇṇai veṭṭukiṟaan oru karuvi-y-aal ==⇒

maṇṇai veṭṭukiṟaan oru karuvi-y-aal ==⇒

maṇṇai veṭṭukiṟaan karuvi-y-aal ==⇒

maṇṇai veṭṭukiṟa karuvi-y-aal ==⇒

maṇṇai veṭṭukiṟa karuvi ==⇒

meṇ veṭṭukiṟa karuui ==⇒

maṇ veṭṭukiṟa + i ==⇒

maṇ veṭṭi

Since the derivational process is same as that of (a) it has not been repeated here.

2.8. *Co-ordinate Compounds*

Coordinate compounds consisting of two nominals are alone taken up here. There are many complexities regarding the organisation of the constituents. First of all both the constituents result from two different source sentences. Since a grouping is made in this type of compounds they always occur in plural except non-humans where the plural marker is optionally omitted in certain compounds. Thus, for the former we have

1. Kapila Paraṉar	"Kapilar and Paraṉar"
2. aṇṇanṭaṅkai {maar / yar}	"Brother and sister"
3. ṭaay ṭakappan maar	"Mother and father"

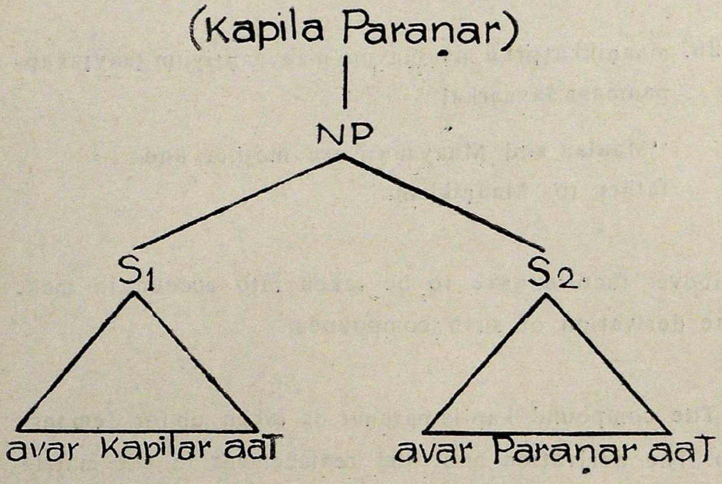
and for the letter

4. ceṭikoṭikaḷ	"plant and creeper"
5. pulpuunṭukaḷ	"grass and root"
6. ṭuṇi maṇikaḷ	"cloth and ornament"
7. iṭṭili caampaar	"Idli and sāmbār"

The last item is without the plural marker.

Secondly since the compound resulting from the embedded sentence is going to replace the NP of the matrix sentence the NP of the matrix sentence has to be set up with plural marker, for, the compound of the coordination type is always occuring with the plural marker.

Thirdly the deep structure of this type of compounds have to be derived from two underlying sentences.



(aaT is the source Verb with Tense)

Fourthly a number of transformational rules are required for the derivation, in that this differs from all other types of compounds we have discussed so far.

Further, compounds which express the kinship relation function differently also. For example the direct relationship found between individuals are expressed as such by the constituents themselves in compounds like 2a. aṇṇantaṅkaimaar. The expansion of this into 2b. Kaṇṇanum Kalyaṇiyum aṇṇantaṅkaimaar aavaarkaḷ "Kannan and Kalyani are brother and sister" reveals clearly this relationship. But 3. taaytakappanmaar when expanded into 3a. "Maalaavum maayaanti-

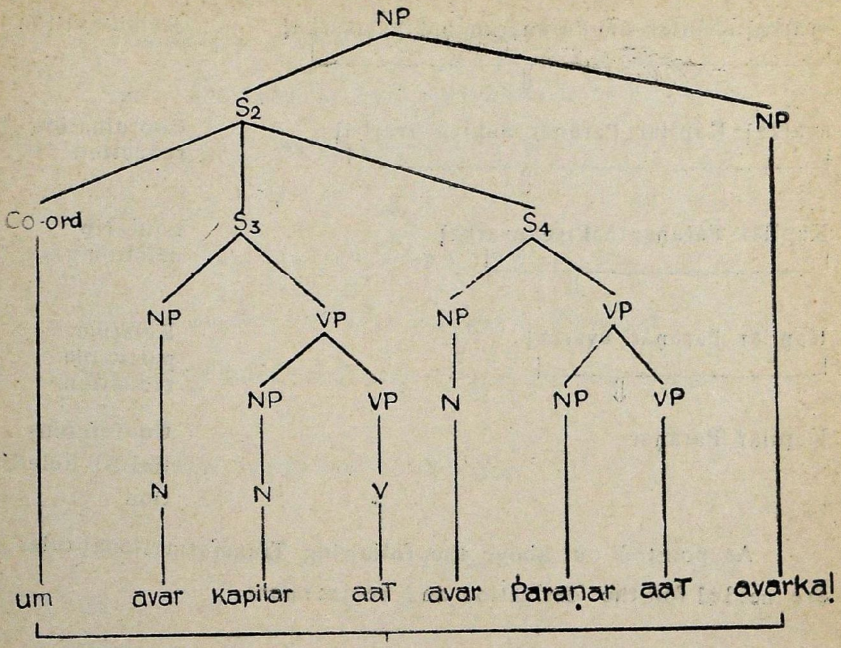
yum ṭaayṭakappanmaar aavaarkaḷ'', does not so reveal the direct relationshiP. In fact 3a needs another word denoting. a person who is in relation with maalaa and mayaṇṭi. Suppose we introduce this word denoting a person we get

2b. maaṇikkaṭṭiṟku maalaavum maayaaṇṭiyum ṭaayṭakap-
panmaar aavaarkaḷ

"•Maalaa and Maayaaṇṭi are mother and
father to Maaṇikkam."

The above factors have to be taken into account in making the derivation of such compounds.

The compound kapila paraṇar is taken up for demonstration. The derivation and the replacement in the matrix sentence are explained below. we begin with the tree diagram showing the base phrase marker of the source sentences



um avar Kapilar aaT avar Paraṇar aaT aaT avarkaḷ — Copulative Predicate copying

⇓

um avar Kapilar avar Paraṇar aaT avarkal — Identical constituents deletion

⇓

um avar-um Kapilar-um avar-um paraṇar um aaT avarkaḷ — Coordinator copying

⇓

um avarum avar-um Kapilar-um Paraṇar-um aaT avarkaḷ — Subject shifting

⇓

um avarkaḷ Kapilar-um Paraṇar-um aaT avarkaḷ — Conjuctive Pro-nominalisation

⇓

avarkaḷ Kapilar-um Paraṇar-um aaT avarkaḷ — Left-most coordinator deletion

⇓

avarkaḷ Kapilar-um Paraṇarum aakiya avarkaḷ	Relativisation
⇓	
avarkaḷ Kapilar Paraṇar aakiya avarkaḷ	Coordination reduction
⇓	
Kapilar Paraṇar aakiya avarkaḷ	Equi-Np deletion
⇓	
Kapilar Paraṇar avarkaḷ	Relative participle reduction
⇓	
Kapilar Paraṇar	Co-referential NP deletion

As pointed out above the following Transformational rules are needed for the derivation and replacement.

1. Copulative predicate copying
2. Identical constituents deletion
3. Coordinator copying
4. Subject shifting
5. Conjuctive copying
6. Left-most coordinator deletion.
7. Relativisation
8. Coordinatior reduction
9. Equi-NP deletion.
10. Relative participle reduction.
11. Coreferential NP deletion.

1. ***Copulative predicate copying.***

um avar kapilar aaT avar Paraṇar aaT avarkaḷ

SD: Coor- N- N- Vb- N- N- Vb- N

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

SC: 1. . , .8 = = = ⇒ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7+Co.P 8

um avar kapilar aaT avar Paraṇar aaT avarkaḷ = = = ⇒

um avar Kapilar aaT avar Paraṇar aaT aaT avarkaḷ.

2, ***Identical constituents deletion***

um avar Kapilar aaT avar Paraṇar aaT aaT avarkaḷ

SD: Co- N- N- Vb- N- N- Vb- Vb- N
or

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

SC: 1. . . , . 9 = = = = ⇒ 1 2 3 5 6 8 9

um avar Kapilar aaT avar Paraṇar aaT aaT avarkaḷ = = ⇒

um avar Kapilar avar Paraṇar aaT avarkaḷ

3. ***Coordinator copying***

um avar Kapilar avar Paraṇar aaT avarkaḷ

SD: Co- N- N- N- N- Vb- N
or

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

SC: 1. . . . .7 = = = ⇒ 1 2+coor. 3+coor 4+coor
5+coor 6 7

um avar Kapilar avar paraṉar aaT avarkaḷ

um avarum Kapilarum avarum araṉarum aaT avarkaḷ

4. ***Subject shifting***

um avarum Kapilarum avarum Paraṉarum aaT avarkaḷ

SD: co- N+coor- N+coor N+coor- N+coor- Vb- N

or

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

SC: 1. . . .11 ===⇒ 1 2 3 6 7 4 5 8 9 10 11

um avarum Kapilarum avarum Paraṉarum aaT

avarkaḷ ===⇒

um avarum avarum Kapilarum Paraṉarum aaT avarkaḷ

5. ***Conjunctive pronominalisation***

(Though the pronoun itself stands for some other noun here these pronouns have to be treated as co-referents and combined into, again, a pronoun. A theoretical revision is suggested here. But much more detailed analysis is necessary to demonstrate this more clearly. Since this study falls outside the scope of the present discussion it is not dealt with here in detail except to suggest).

um avarum avarum Kapilarum Paraṉarum aaT avarkaḷ

SD: coor N+coor-N+coor- N+coor- N+coor- Vb- N

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

SC: 1. . . .11 ===⇒ 1 2 3 + 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

um avarum avarum Kapilarum Paraṇarum aaT avarkaḷ
===⇒
um avarkaḷ Kapilarum Paranarum aaT avarkaḷ

6. ***Left most coordinator deletion***

um avarkaḷ Kapilarum Paraṇarum aaT avarkaḷ

SD: coor- N- N+coor- N+coor- Vb- N

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

SC: 1. . . .8 ===⇒ 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

um avarkaḷ Kapilarum Paraṇarum aaT avarkaḷ ==⇒
avarkaḷ Kapilarum Paraṇarum aaT avarkaḷ

7. ***Relativisation:***

avarkaḷ Kapilarum Paraṇarum aaT avarkaḷ

SD: N- N+coor- N+coor- Vb- N

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

SC: 1. . . .7 ===⇒ 1 2 3 4 5 6 + RP 7

avarkaḷ Kapilarum Paraṇarum aaT avarkaḷ ===⇒
avarkaḷ Kapiḷarum Paraṇarum aakiya avarkaḷ

8. ***Coordination reduction.***

avarkaḷ Kapilarum Paraṇarum aakiya avarkaḷ

SD: N- N+coor- N+coor- Vb+RP- N

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

SC: 1. . . .8 ===⇒ 1 2 4 6 7 8

avarkaḷ Kapilar um Paraṇarum aakiya avarkaḷ ===⇒

avarkaḷ Kapilar Paraṇar aakiya avarkaḷ

9. Equi-NP deletion:

avarkaḷ Kapilar Paraṇar aakiya avarkaḷ

SD: N- N- N- Vb+RP- N

1 2 3 4 5 6

SC: 1. . . .6 ===⇒ 2 3 4 5 6

avarkaḷ Kapilar Paraṇar aakiya avarkaḷ ===⇒

Kapilar Paraṇar aakiya avarkaḷ

10: Relative participle reduction:

Kapilar Paraṇar aakiya avarkaḷ

SD: N- N- Vb+RP- N

1 2 3 4 5

SC: 1. . . .5 ===⇒ 1 2 5

Kapilar Paraṇar aakiya avarkaḷ ===⇒

Kapilar Paraṇar avarkaḷ

11. Coreferential NP deletion.

Kapilar Paraṇar avarkaḷ

SD: N- N- N

1 2 3

SC: 1 . . . 3 ===⇒ 1 2

Kapilar Paraṇar avarkaḷ ===⇒

Kapilar Paraṇar

The relevant morphophonemic rule will be applied and the final form is got.

Kapilar + Paraṇar ===⇒ Kapila Paraṇar

2.9. *Figurative Nominal compounds*

In a language like Tamil which has got a recorded history of more than two thousand years and which has got a wealth of literature the collection and classification of the figurative nominal compounds becomes practically impossible for a single person. However an attempt has been made to collect those compounds of this type which have been given in the Tamil lexicon. Hence this should be treated only as representative rather than exhaustive. Traditional Tamil grammarians have taken note of these compounds and have made some observations. For example Ṭolkappiyar the earliest Tamil grammarian (2nd or 3rd century B.C.) has identified that these compounds involve a construction involving comparison and has Identified four types of comparison viz (1) the comparison between shapes (2) the comparision between the colours (3) the comparison between actions and (4) the comparison involving all other similarities which is referred to by a generic name payan "result, use etc.," These could be roughly explained as the semantic "atoms" that are activated in the lexical senses of the constituents of the compounds. The other semantic atoms which are not activated are suppressed in the realisation of the compounds. But it is possible to

trace other types of comparisons as shown elsewhere in this chapter. The observations made by this grammarian as well as other authors and commentators are thus useful for our-analysis. The figurative compounds which contain two members are alone considered here. A plethora of compounds involving more than two members are also available. One among the two constituents may be used in a figurative sense. It may be explained as follows:-

(1) Thing comparable + Thing compared

or (2) Thing compared + Thing comparable

In type (1) we notice the first member of the compound is used figuratively. In (2) the second member is used figura tively. Under type (1) we have subjects involving specific types of comparison as that of between shape, colour etc. Repre sentative examples are given beolw in a tabular form. In the first column the compounds are given; in the second colnmn the meanings are given- both literally and idiomatically; in the third column the similarities on which basis the comparisons are made are given. In other words only these semantic "atoms" are activated in the lexical sense of both the constituents.

Type I

Set A. Based on the similarity between shapes.

Compounds	Meaning	Similarity or activated semantic atoms.
1. Valai-p-paniyan	"net-shaped banian" lit. "the inner garment (banian) which looks like a net"	the shape of knitting
2. nilaamukam	"face like the moon"	Roundness
3. tuti-yitai	"waist like a kettle-drum"	shape) (
4. vir puruvam	"eye-brow like a bow"	curvature
5. viciri vaalai	"leaves of a banana tree like a palmyra fan"	semicircle
6. arar kuuntal	"curly hair like the sand dunes in the river bed"	the layers-curlings

Here too we have to make a sub-classification because in the above compounds the comparison is made between the "whole" things and not between the parts as is found in the following examples. Even though the word used represents the whole only a part of the whole is compared.

7. kaḷutai-k-kaal	"legs like the sagging criss crossed legs of a donkey"	criss-crossed, saggy shape
8. panṟi mukam	"the face like the face of a pig"	conical projection
9. kuraṅku mukam	'the face like the face of a monkey"	"
10. aanṯai-k-kaṇ	"the eye like that of an owl"	largeness
11. kiḷi mukku	"the nose like that of a parrot"	curvature

Set B. Based on the similarity between colours.

1. pavaḷa uṭaṭu	"lips like coral"	redness
2 paal mukam	"face like milk"	whiteness (whiteness is identified with beauty)

There are examples which point out to a comparison between the parts.

3. taḷirmeeni	"body like the colour of the tender leaf" (of a mango)	tan colour
4. mullai-e-cirippu	"laugh (lit. the teeth) like the jasmine flower	whiteness

Set C. Based on the similarity between actions.

1. puli-p-paayccal	"the leap like that of a tiger"	swiftness
2. karaṭi-p-piṭi	"the hold like that of a bear"	firmness
3. uṭumpu-p-piṭi	"the hold like that of a wild lizard"	"
4. anna naṭai	"the gait like that of a swan"	gait

Set D. Based on the similarities other than the above three

1. carkarai-p-peeccu	"speech like sugar"	sweetness
2. kal ṉeñcu	"heart like a stone"	(sweet-good) hard-ness
3. amuṭa moḻi	"speech like ambrosia/ nectar"	sweetness (rejuvenation)

There are, further, examples which show more than one similarity amongst the members of the compound. They are given below.

Set E. Based on more than one similarity

1. kuvaḷai-k-kaṇ	"eye like a kuvaḷai flower"	shape and colour
2. varai-t-tooḷ	"shoulder like the bamboo"	shape and quality (coolness)

3. muṅkil kaḻuttu ''neck like the bamboo'' shape and quality (coolness)

4. arici–p-pal ''teeth like rice'' shape, colour and sharpness

Coming to type II we have the following examples. Here the second member which is generally used as the ''thing compared'' is now in turn used as the thing comparaple. As such they become metaphors. The classification like the above set is not attempted for want of space.

1. muka maṭiyam ''The face like the moon''
2. collamuṭam ''The words like the ambrosia''
3. peeccu maḻai ''The speech like the rain''
4. vaaḻkkai-c-cakkaram ''The life like the wheel''

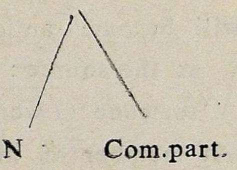
Type I derivation:

Coming to the syntactic structure of these compounds. as already pointed out, a construction involving comparison has to be set up. In order to identify the similarity between the constituents particles of comparison like poola, poonṟa, maaṭiri ''as'' or ''like'' have to be posited to the deep structure. Let us take an example from Set A for demonstration. For the compound A.4. viṟpuruvam we could posit the following as the source sentence with the comparative particle ''poola''

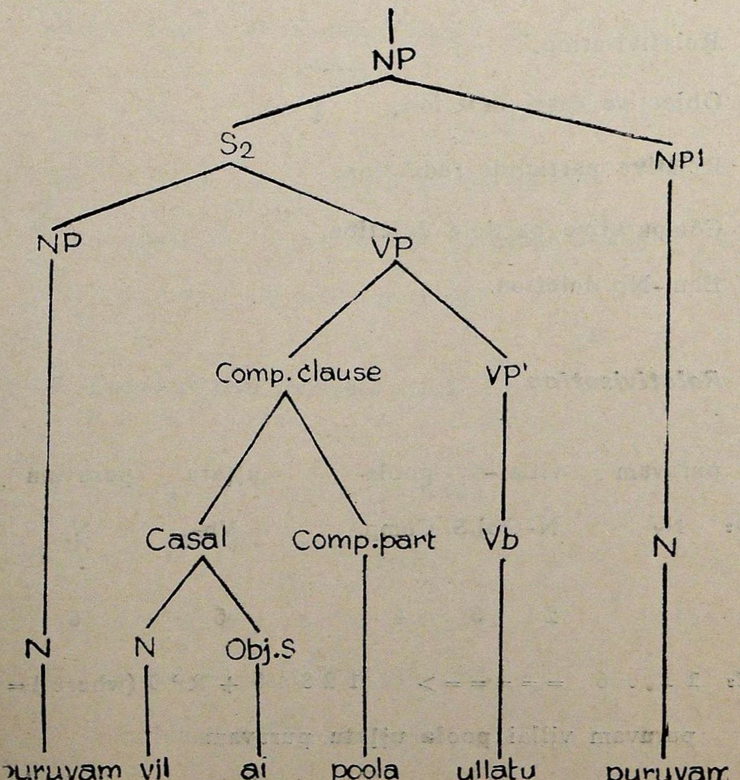
A.4. 1. puruvam villai-p-poola uḷḷatu
''The eyebrow is like the bow''.

The deep structure for this sentence will be :

N(Subject) + com. clause + verb



The derivation of this compounds is explained below in the usual manner.



It will be seen from the above diagram that the second smember of the compound functions as the subject of the source sentence. (This will become an object when the following entence is taken as the source : orutti villai-p-poola puṟu-vaṭṭai uṭaiyaaḷ, ''someone (a woman/girl) has an eyebrow like a bow''). The first member of the compound functions as an object. Though we find here a relationship like subject + object discussed elsewhere this cannot be treated as such because of the involvement of comparison.

The derivation is explained further below. The following transformational rules are applied.

1. Relativisation.
2. Objective case deletion.
3. Relative participle reduction.
4. Comparative particle deletion.
5. Equi-Np deletion.

1. Relativisation.

	puruvam	villai-		poola	uḷḷatu	puruvam
SD:	N-	N-Obj.S		Comp. part.	Vb-	N
	1	2	3	4	5	6

SC: 1 . . . 6 =====> 1 2 3 4 5 + RP 6 (where 1 = 6)

puruvam villai poola uḷḷatu puruvam

puruvam villai poola uḷḷa puruvam

4. *Odject case deletion*

SD: N- N-Obj.S. Comp Vb+Rp N

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

SC: 1 . . . 7 ==⇒ 1 2 4 5 6 7 (where 1 = 7)

puruvam villai poola uḷḷa puruvam ==⇒

puruvam vil poola uḷḷa puruvam

3. *Relative participle deletion*

puruvam vil poola uḷḷa puruvam

SD: N- N- Comp. part. Vb+RP N

1 2 3 4 5 6

SC: 1. . . .6 ==⇒ 1 2 3 6 (where 1 = 6)

puruvam vil poola uḷḷa puruvam ==⇒

puruvam vil poola puruvam

4. *Comparative particle reduction*

puruvam vil poola puruvam

SD: N- N- Comp. part. N

1 2 3 4

SC: 1. . .4 ==⇒ 1 2 3 4 (where 1 = 4)

puruvam vil poola puruvam ==⇒

puruvam vil purvam

5. *Equi-NP deletion*

puruvam vil puruvam

SD: N- N- N

1 2 3

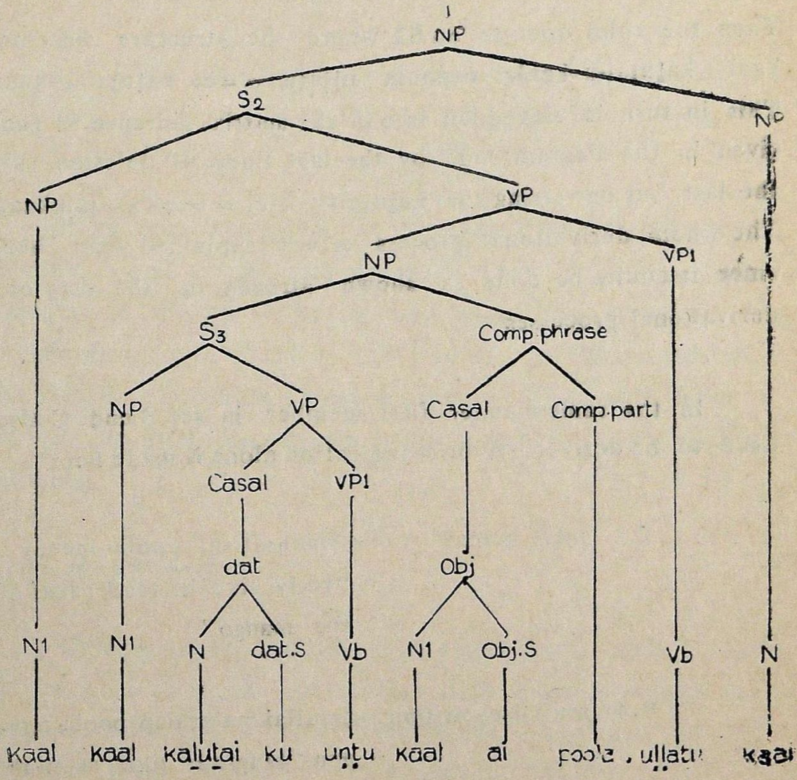
SC: 1. . .3 ==⇒ 2 3

puruvam vil puruvam ==⇒

vil puruvam

Similarly when we extend this kind of derivation to compounds 7,8,9, etc., under Set A we meet with some problems. For example the compound 7. kaḷutai-k-kaal when expanded will give the following unacceptable structure "kaal kaḷuṭaivai-p-poola uḷḷatu" "The leg is like the donkey."

What is compared here is only the leg of the donkey and not donkey In other words, as pointed out already, the comparison is between only a part of the whole. In the derivational process this has to be taken note of. Accordingly we have to set up different deeper layers. The source sentence for this type of compounds will be : kaal kaḷuṭai-k-kaalai-p-poola uḷḷaṭu, "the legs are like the legs of a donkey." Again kaḷuṭai-k-kaal, in turn, is itself a compound which has to be traced from another deep structure. The following diagram will explain this clearly.



A series of transformational rules are necessary here. First the rules are operated on S3. After the application of such transformational rules we get an intermediary stage structure like the following.

kaal kaḻuṭai-k-ku uṇṭu ==⇒ kaḻṭaiyinuṭaiya kaal which in turn becomes kaḻuṭai-k-kaal.

Then the rules operate on S2 where the structure becomes kaal kaḻuṭai-k-kaalai-p-poola uḷḷaṭu ==⇒ kaḻuṭai k-kaal. This in turn is embedded into in the matrix sentence S1 (not given in the diagram) and by the last Equi-NP deletion rule the last but one string kaal kaḻuṭai-k-kaal ==⇒ kaḻuṭaikkaal. The whole derivational process is not explained fully here since it could be done as shown already in the previous derivational processes.

In the same manner first member in set B and C also have to be derived. A brief indication alone is made here.

B.3 taḷir meeni ≼ maanṯaḷirai poola meeni "body like the tender leaf of the mango"

B.4 mullai-c-cirippu ≼ mullai malarai-p-poola cirippu "laughter like jasnine flowers".

Set C. 1 puli-p-paayccal ≼ puli-p-paayccalai -p-poola-p-paayccal "the leap like that of a tiger"

2. karaṭi-p-piṭi ≼ karaṭi-p-piṭiyai-p-poola-p-piṭi "the hug like that of a bear"

3. uṭumpu-p-Piṭi ≥ uṭumpu-p-piṭiyai-p-poola -p-piṭi "the hold like that of a Wild lizard

4. anna naṭai ≥ anna naṭaiyai-p–Poola naṭai "the gait like that of a swan"

It will be seen that in the above examples in C the second member is used as a cognate object. So when these expressions are derived this fact has to be taken into account. All transformations involved in the case of the compounds with the relation of cognate object + cognate object verb have to be made here also. (see the chapters which deal with cognate objects)

Type II - derivation.

Coming to the derivation of type II compounds first of all we have to point out certain differences found in the syntactic behaviour of these compounds. As already pointed out, in these compounds the second member which is generally used as the "thing compared" is, in turn, used as the first member thus avoiding the involvement of comparative construction. Thus we do not have a particle of comparison as found in the previous type of sentences. For example matimukam (Type I) has the source sentence mukam maṭiyai-p-poola uḷḷaṭu. But if the second member is shifted to the first position instead of having a construction involving comparison we have equative type of relation between the constitutents. Thus we have for the compound muka maṭiyam the following source sentence maṭiyam mukam aakum "The moon that is the face"

There are some more complications when we consider the compound vaaḻkkai-c-cakkaram, "life-wheel". Since both the words have figurative meanings the relationship between these constitutents become metaphorical. An immediate and interesting question will be as to "what linguistic intuitions does a native speaker have about the metaphorical sense of vaaḻkkai-c-cakkaram that a transformational grammar must account for?" (Botha: 1968). If we take into consideration the meanings of the constituents individually we first member vaaḻkkai gives the meaning "life"; the second member cakkaram gives the meaning "wheel". Primarily we can say that these constituents show a relationship involving comparison. Thus we can have the following sentences suggesting different layers.

Stage I vaaḻkkai cakkarattai-p-poola uḷḷatu

"The life is like a wheel"

Stage II The "life" which is compared to the "wheel" is in turn used as the attribute to the word cakkaram thus giving no room for a construction involving comparison. Here we get, as in the previous example of mukamatiyan, an equativetype of relation between the constituents.

So far only one layer of meaning has been considered. The native speaker of Tamil is not stopping here. He proceeds to associate other layers of meanings also. when the "life" is compared with "wheel" it suggests also the meaning of "something which is endless", "a cycle" "cycle of births"

etc., thus entering into the area of philosophy. It is not clear at present as to how to incorporate all these complexites into syntactic realisations which are simple. First of all it becomes obligatory that one should have an adequate "semantic theory which should account for the process of metaphorical invention- all the more so, a theory that stems from generative grammar with its emphasis on creativity" (Bolinger, 1965). As things stand at present this is yet to be done. However we can suggest that the above said compounds could be derived from equational type of source sentences. For example the compounds mukamaṯiyam and vaaḷkkai-c-cakkaram could be derived from the following source sentences respectively.

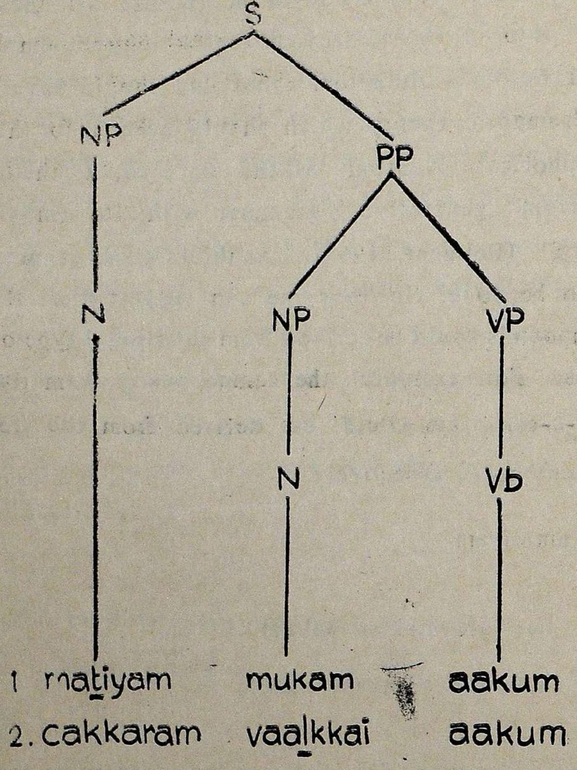
For mukamatiyam

1. maṯiyam mukam aakum
2. cakkaram vaaḷkkai aakum

The deep structure for these source sentences could be:

N(subject) + N(Predicate) + Copula Verb

The base phrase marker and the derivation is given below.



1. mukam aakiya maṭiyam ==⇒ muka maṭiyam

2. vaaḷkkai aakiya cakkaram ==⇒ vaaḷkkai-c-cak-karam

2.10. Idiomatic noimnal compounds.

This chapter on "idiomatic nominal compounds is dealt with in three sections. The first section deals with the semantic differences found betweeen the idiomatic nominal compounds and their non-idiomatic counterparts. The second section deals with the syntactic differences found between the idiomatic and the non-idiomatic compounds. At the end of the second section the difference between the figurative nominal compounds and the idiomatic nominal compounds is pointed out. The third section deals with the derivation of the idiomatic nominal compounds adopting transformational generative model. Only a sketchy attempt is being made. Much, more detailed analysis, based on the observations made here. has to be done. It has to be pointed out that only idiomatic compounds are taken up for discussion and not the "lexical idioms."

Section I

Semantic differences between idiomatic and non-idiomatic compounds

1. iṯu muṇṭiri-k-koṭṭai "This is a cashew-nut"

2. ivan muṇṭiri-k-koṭṭai "He is a cashewnut"

When these sentences are given to a native speaker of Tamil his immediate reaction will be the identification of the compound muṇṭiri-k-koṭṭai with the "object" cashew-nut in the former sentence and the identification of the compound with the "person who rushes to open his mouth on every occasion" in the latter. These identifications or semantic interpreta-

tions point out that the compound used in Sentence (2) has a reference different from that found in sentence (1). Because of this specialised reference the compound found in (2) is referred to as an idiom. So the compound found in (2) is explained as a nominal compound with an idiomaticised semantic fact. Another characteristic feature of an idiomatic compound is that its meaning cannot be derived from the meanings of its constituent members. In the compound muṉṯiri-k koṭṭai, muṉṯiri means "the cashew fruit" and koṭṭai means the "nut" and we do not find any connection between the meanings of the idiomaticised compound. This is partially true. The compound in other situations, i.e., in other frames we do find some similarity between the idiomatic and its non-idiomatic counter part. For example see the sentence (3) avan muṉṯiri-k-koṭṭai maaṯiri peecukiṟaan. "He speaks like a cashew nut". It looks awkward because we know that the cashew nut will not speak. But here really one of the semantic "atoms" connected with the compound is activised and because of this motivation that this sentence is used as any other semantically non-anomalous sentence The cashew nut is different from other nuts, because it is found attached at the top of the fruit like a projection. This characteristic feature, "the projection," "the coming in the front" is identified with the action of the person who rushes to the front to open his mouth. Specifically we can point out that the similarity lies in this "front-ness." The following sentence brings this fact much more clearly.

4. avan muṉṯiri-k-koṭṭai maaṯiri munnee munnee peecukiṟaan.

"He speaks first like the cashew nut" (The translation itself becomes very difficult and it is given only roughly). Again (5) muṉṯiri-k-koṭṭai koopamaaka irukkiṟatu.

"The cashewnut is angry" is semantically anomalous whereas

(6) muntiri-k-koṭṭai koopamaaka irukkiṟaan "The cashewnut (person) is angry" is semantically non-anomalous. This shows that the idiomatic compound contains a meaning "person" also in its composition. The anomaly in (5) is due to the fact that the feature (+person) is absent there. From the above observations it will be clear that

(a) the compound in (2) has a reference which is different from that of the compound used in (1)

(b) The idiomatic compound has a narrower reference than that of the non-idiomatic one.

(c) The composition of the meanings of the constituents does not provide the idiomatic sense. A semantic "atom" which is associated with the meaning of the non-idiomatic compound is responsible for the idiomaticization.

(d) though superfically we do not find any similarity between the idiomatic and non—idiomatic compounds at the meaning level we do find a similarity-a common feature found between the person and the cashewnut "the projection" or "the front-ness." We find here a "specialisation" of the lexical sense of the non—idiomatic compound. This "intuitive identification of similarity" has to be taken into account in making the derivation of the compound.

Section II

Syntactic differences between idiomatic anb non-idiomatic compounbs.

There are also marked syntactic differences between the idiomatic compound "muṉṯiri-k-kottai" and its non-idiomatic correlate.

(1) While the non-idiomatic compound takes a neuter verb the idiomatic one takes a verb with the feature (+Human). See sentences (1) and (2) Here the concordance or agreement between the subject and the predicate is the deciding factor.

(2) Secondly whilst the non-idiomatic one is related to the question A. iṉṯa koṭṭai enna koṭṭai?" what kind of nut is this?" its idiomatic counterpart has no such interrogative correlate.

(3) Thirdly the non-idiomatic compound is separable and traced to a source sentence. But in the cause of idiomatic compound this is not possible. It functions as a well-knit unit.

In the light of the observations made in the above two sections we could say that the link between the idiomatic and the non-idiomatic one is done on the basis of the similarity of the activated semantic atom of the non-idimatic compound with that of the idiom. However it is not claimed here that all the idiomatic compounds found in Tamil have this kind of semantic and syntactic differences. Until a much more detailed

analysis is done these observations should be considered only as pre-theoretical indications. In the following examples also we find such semantic and syntactic differences.

			similarity
(1)	Paccoonti "chameleon"	a person who often changes his affiliations.	"Change"
(2)	oṭṭaicciviṅki "giraffe"	"a person who is tall or one who is having a long neck"	"taliness-long"
(3)	kaṇmaṇi "pupil of the eye"	"a person who is as protected and dear as the eye	"protected dear".

Difference / similarity between figurative and idiomatic compounds:-

Coming to the differences found between the figurative compounds and the idiomatic ones we have to point out whilst in the figurative compounds the word which has the semantic atoms on which basis the similarity is identified does occur as one of the constituents of the compound at the surface level whereas in the idiomatic compound it does not. In the example <u>maṭimukam</u> and <u>mukamaṭiyam</u> the word maṭiyam which is the comparable thing does occur as a member of the compound. In the idiomatic compound <u>muntiri-k-koṭṭai</u> this is not found. But it is intuitively understood.

However there is a similarity between these two types of compounds. After an analysis of the idiomatic compounds I found that it is possible to posit a comparative construction

like the one that is incorporated in the derivation of the figurative compounds. Botha (1968, p.216) however argues that the "comparative aspect of the these metaphorical compounds is not characteristic of the idiomatic ones." But, as it will be shown later in Section III there are reasons to posit such a construction.

Section III

In this section an attempt is made to drive the idiomatic compounds through the transformational generative model. The idiomatic compound nuṉṭiri k-koṭṭai is taken up here for demonstration. We have to set up at least four stages for the derivation taking into account of what we have observed already in sections I and II.

Stage I Here the deeper most embedded sentence is derived.

Koṭṭai muṉṭirikku munnal irukkiṟatu

"The nut is in the front of cashew (fruit)"

Stage II. avan muṉṭiri-k-koṭṭai poola peccil munnnal irukkiṟaan

"Like that [cashewnut he speaks "first"

Stage III. At this stage the nominaiisation takes place.

muṉṭiri-k-koṭṭai poola munnaal irukkiṟavan

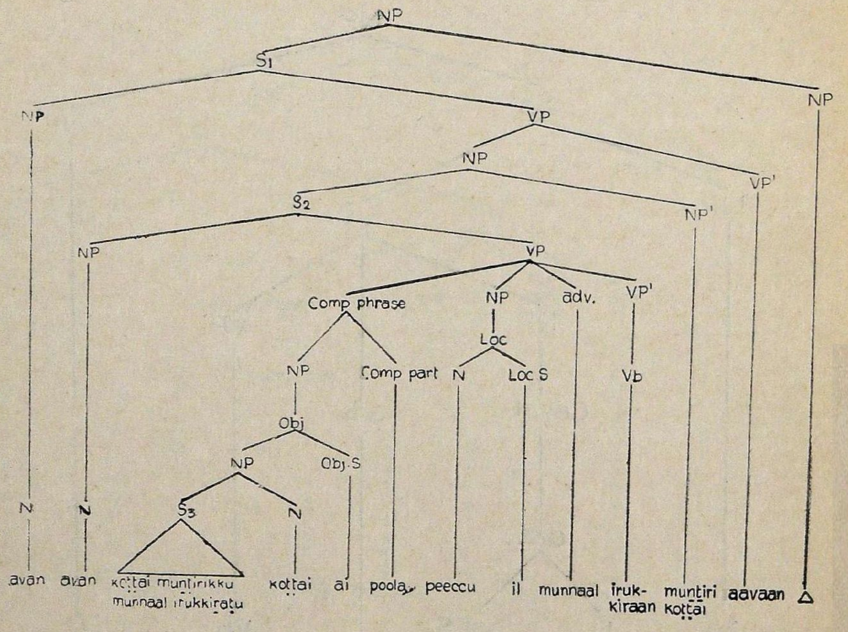
"He is "first" like the cashewnut."

Stage IV. muṉṭiri-k-koṭṭai poola peeccil munnaal irukkiṟavan muṉṭiri-k-koṭṭai aavaan

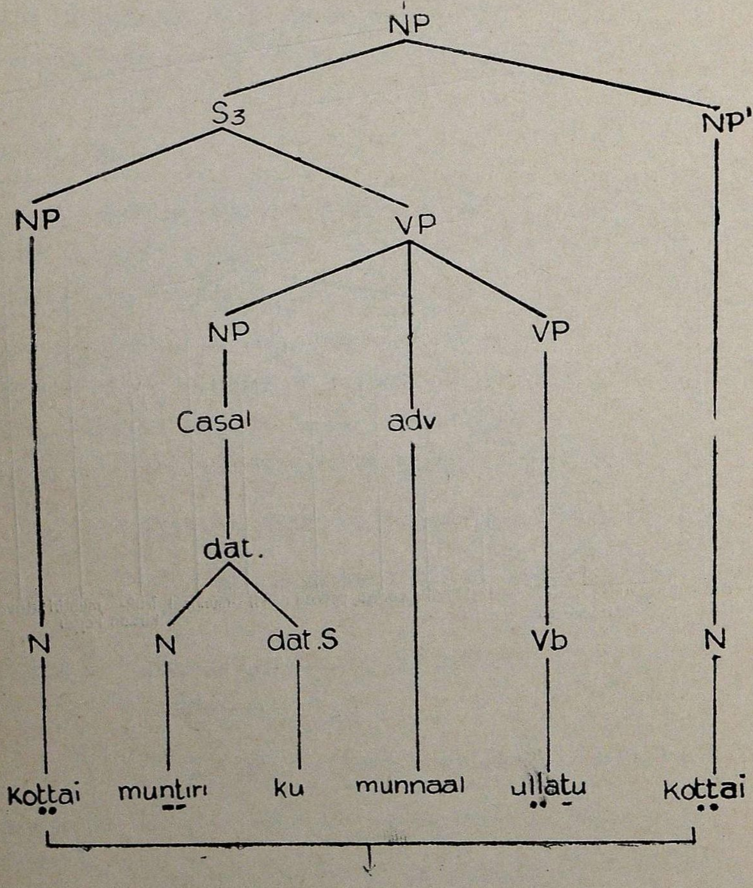
"The person who speaks like the cashewnut is a cashewnut."

Here we have to set up an equative type of sentence to hook on the idiomatic meaning into the idiom.

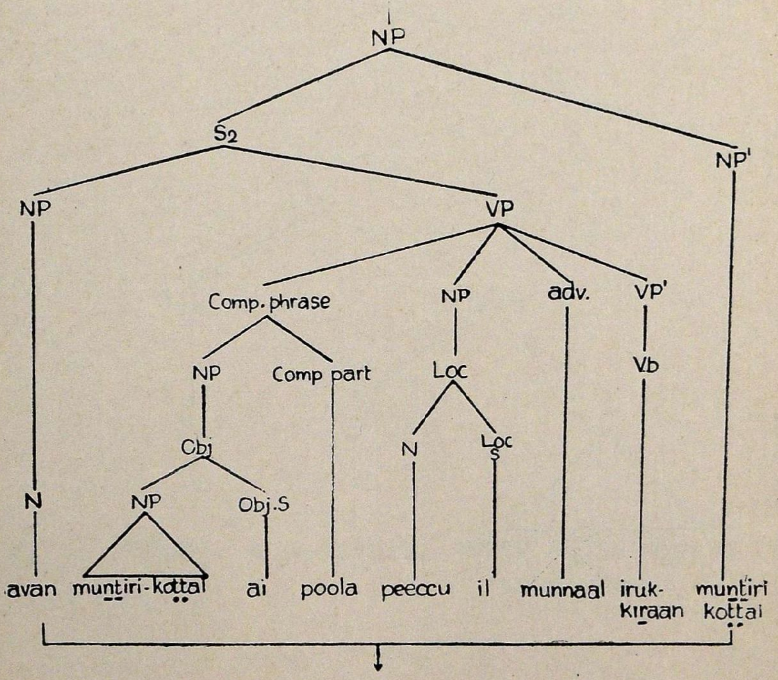
Tree diagram showing the underlying structure and the NP of the matrix sentence.



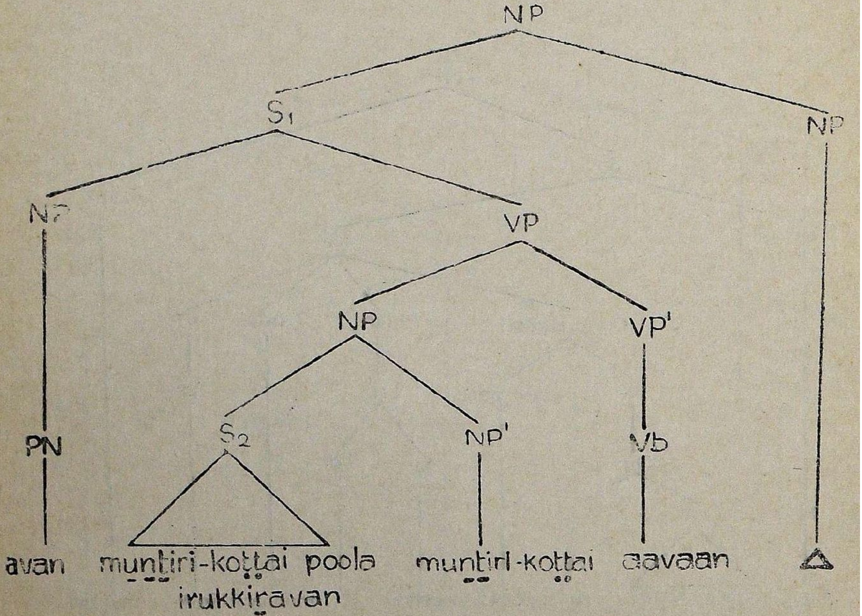
Stage I


NP
S3
NP'
NP
VP
NP
VP
Casal
adv
dat.
N
N
dat.S
Vb
N
Kottai
muntiri
ku
munnaal
ullatu
Kottai

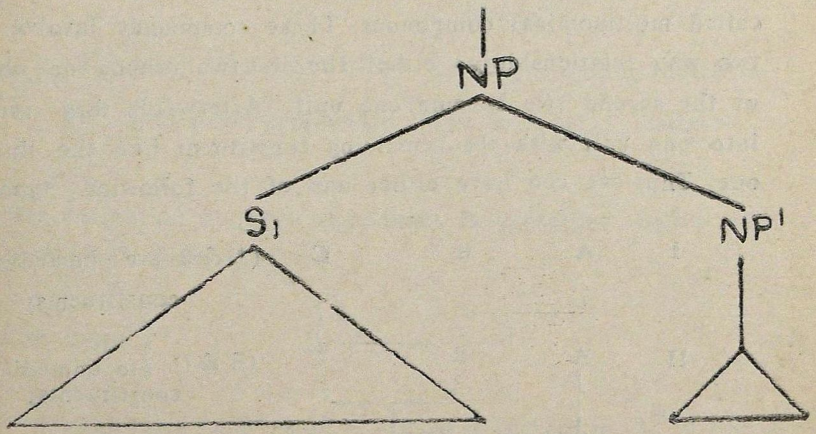
Stage II


NP
S2
NP'
NP
VP
Comp. phrase
NP
adv.
VP'
NP
Comp part
Loc
Vb
Obj
N
Loc S
N
NP
Obj.S
avan
muntiri-kottai
ai
poola
peeccu
il
munnaal
iruk-kiraan
muntiri kottai

Stage III


NP
S₁
NP
NP
VP
NP
VP'
PN
S₂
NP'
Vb
avan
munṯiri-koṭṭai poola irukkiṟavan
munṯiri-koṭṭai
aavaan
△

Stage IV



muṉṭiri-koṭṭai muṉṭiri-koṭṭai aavaan

⇓

muṉṭiri-koṭṭai aakiya muṉṭirikoṭṭai ... after Relativisation

⇓

muṉṭirikoṭṭai muṉṭirikoṭṭai ... " Rel. part deletion

⇓

muṉṭiri koṭṭai ... " Equi-NP deletion

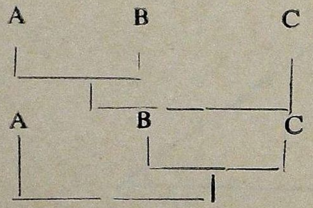
The dummy symbol is substituted by the compound muṉṭiri koṭṭai in the matrix sentence. Finally the compound becomes as muṉṭiri-k-koṭṭai after morphophonemic changes.

2. 11. Multinominal Compounds.

Compounds involving more than two constituents are called multinominal compounds. These compounds involve a two way relationship — either the first two become one unit or the second two become one unit. Afterwards they form into one unit with the remaining constituent i.e., the third one. Thus we can have either one of the following types.

I (A & B are immediate constituents)

II (B & C are immediate constituents)



The above two types are taken up for discussion here.

Those which fall under type I are:

1. maam paḷa-c-caaru — "mango juice" (lit. juice of the mango fruit")
2. kalaṅ karai viḷakkam — "Tower light" (lit. the light which calls the ship")
3. ceṅcevi-c-ceeval — "The red eared rooster" (lit. the rooster which has a red ear")
4. veḷḷari-p-paḷam — "white-lined water melon" (lit. "the water melon which has white lines")
5. ciṭṭi vinaayakar kooyil — "the temple of Siddhi vin-aayaka 'a deity)"

These which come under type II are:

6. mayil aaṭu ṭuṛai "the shore where the peacock dances"

7. vaṭa peruṅkooyil "the big temple in the north"

8. ṭani-p-peruṉṭalaivan "the sole great leader"

The derivation of these compounds is explained below with an example from each set.

For type I

The compound vel̤l̤ari-p-pal̤am is derived in the following manner. Since each of the types of compounds involve several changes they are explained in stages.

I Stage:

ari vel̤l̤aiyaaka ul̤l̤aṭu

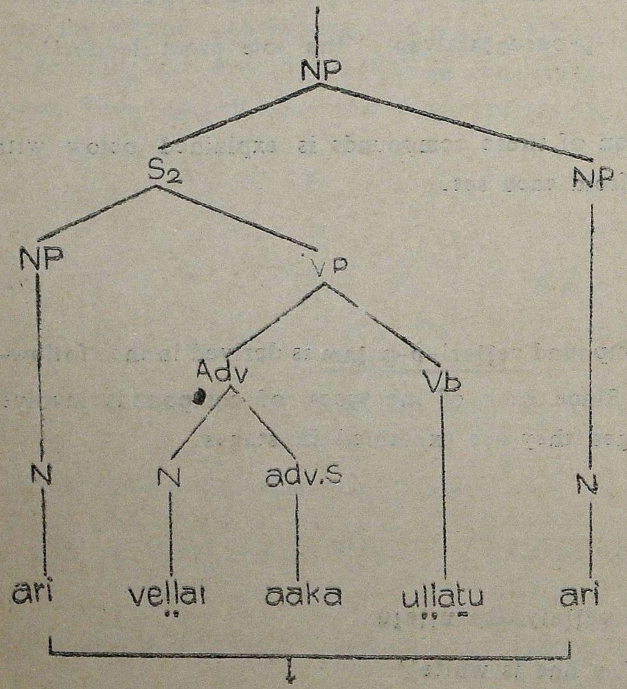
"The line is white"

II Stage:

pal̤am vel̤l̤ariyooṭu kuuṭiyaṭu

The base phrase marker etc., are explained below diagrammatically.

Stage I



ari veḷḷaiyaaka uḷḷa ari ... After Relativisation

⇓

ari veḷḷaiyaaka ari ... Relative participle deletion.

⇓

ari veḷḷai ari ... Adv. suffix. deletion

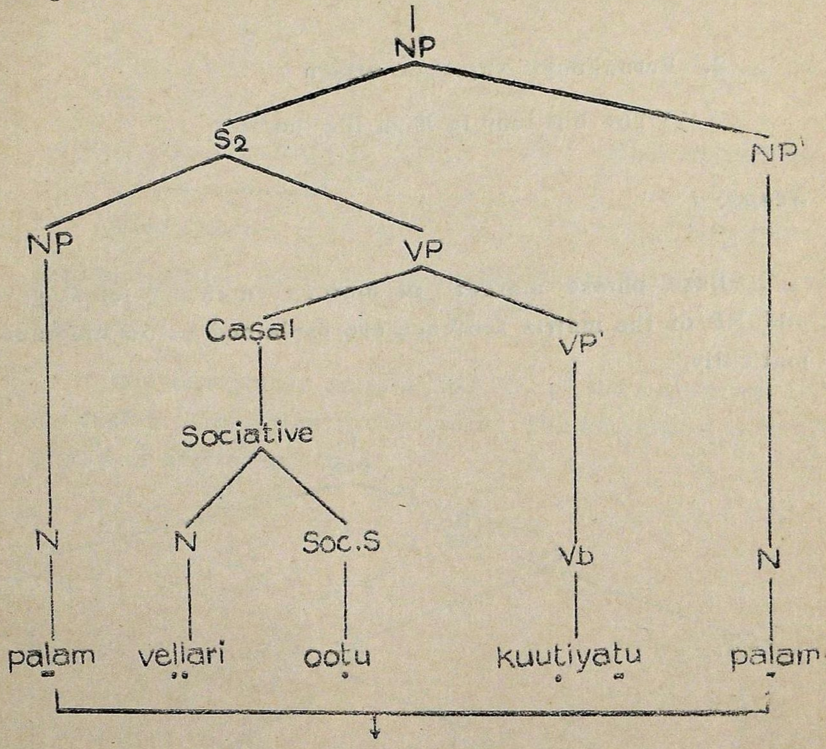
⇓

ari veḷ ari ... Nom. suffix deletion

⇓

veḷḷari ... Equi–NP deletion.

Stage II



paḷam veḷḷariyooṭu kuuṭiya paḷam	... After	Relativisation
⇓ paḷam veḷḷariyooṭu paḷam	... "	Relative part. deletion.
⇓ paḷam veḷḷari palam	... "	Soc. suffix deletion
⇓ veḷḷari paḷam	... "	Equi-NP deletion

Similarly for type II also the derivation is explained below.

Stage I vaṭa peruṅkooyil

1. kooyil periyaṭaaka uḷḷaṭu "The temple is big"

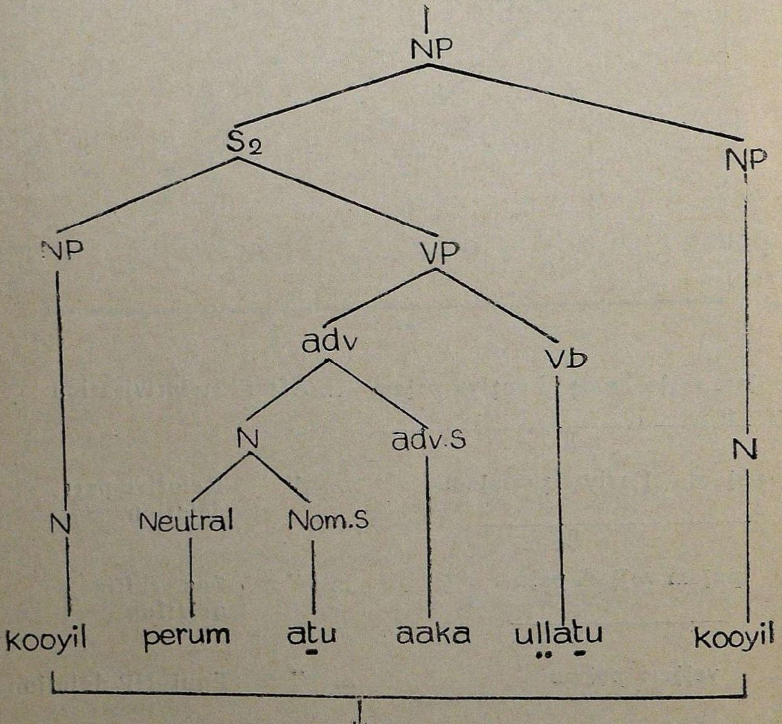
Stage II

2. Peruṅkooyil vaṭakkee uḷḷaṭu

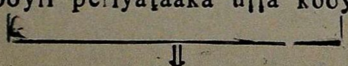
"The big temple is in the north"

Stage: I

Base phrase marker of source sentence (1)of Stage I and NP of the matrix sentence are explained below diagrammatically.



kooyil periyaṭaaka uḷḷa kooyll ... after Relativisation



kooyil periyaṭaaka kooyil — after Rel.part.deletion

⇓

kooyli periyaṭu kooyil ... " adv.suffix deletion

⇓

kooyil perum kooyil ... " Nom.suffixdeletion

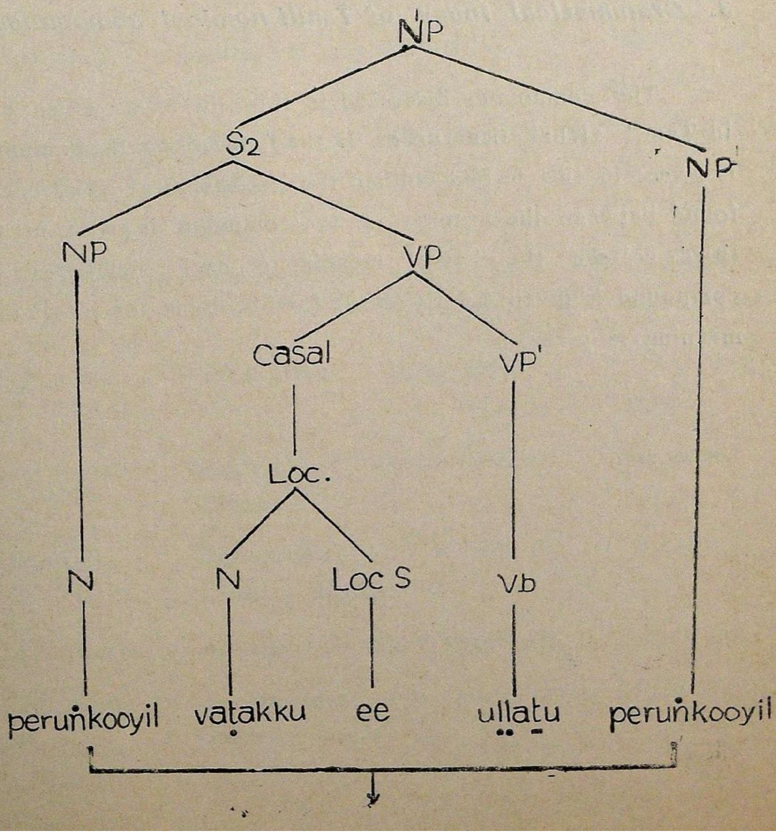
⇓

perum kooyil ... " Equi. NP deletion

(perum + kooyil ==⇒ peruṅkooyil morphophoinemically)

Stage II

The base phrase marker and NP of the matrix sentence are explained below in the diagram. The derivation is briefly explained afterwards.



perunkooyil vaṭakkee uḷḷa perunkooyil ...after Relativisation.

⇓

perunkooyil vaṭakee perunkooyil ... " Rel.participle deletion

⇓

perunkooyil vaṭakku perunkooyil ... " Loc.Suffix deletion

⇓

perunkooyil vaṭaperunkooyil ... " Adjectivisation

⇓

vaṭa perunkooyil ... " Equi-NP deletion

3. *Grammatical Index of Tamil nominal compounds.*

The compounds discussed in this thesis are given here in Tamil alphabetical order. In the first column the compound is given; in the second column the grammatical relationship found between the members of the compound is given; in the third column the literal meaning of each member of the compound is given; finally in the forth column the compound meaning is given.

Compound	Grammatical relation	Lexical meaning	Compound meaning
aṭaiyaala-p-puu	specific+generic	symbol-flower	"symbolic flower"
aṉaṅku ṭakku	subject+Cog. Object	spirit+attack	"the attack of the spirit"
aṇṇan ṭankaimaar/ aṇṇanṭankaiyar	Co-ordinate Compound	brother-sister (+plural)	"brother and sister"
aṭṭi-k-kuuṭam	Subject+locative	elephant hall	"elephant yard"
anṯi manṉṭaarai	Temporal+ Object	evening - man- ṭaarai (flower)	"manṉṭaarai which blooms in the evening"
amuṭa moḷi	Figurative	ambrosia- speech	"nectar like speech"
amman kaacu	Subjecti+ Locative	Goddess- coin image	"coin in which the image of Amman is found"
ammai-ṭ-ṭaḷumpu	Cause+effect	smallpox- marking (s)	"smallpox marking (s)"
arici-p-pal	Figurative	rice-teeth	"rice like teeth"
arici maavu	Specific + Generic	rice - flour	"rise flour"
arivaal veṭṭu	Instrumental + Cognate object	sickle - cut	"Sickle cut"
aruñ ceyal	Adverb + Subject	rare - act	"rare act"
alaku-p puuṭṭu	Instrumental + Cognate Object	pin - closing	"closing (the mouth) with a pin"

aṟaṟ kuuntal	Figurative	Sanddune-hair	"curly hair like sand dunes"
anna naṭai	Figurative	Swan - walk	"swan like gait"
aaṭu caṭai	Predicate verb + Subject	swing - muscle	swinging muscle" calf muscle"
aaṭṭiṭaiyan	Object + Subject	goat + shepherd	"shepherd"
aanṭai-k-kaṇ	Figurative	owl - eye	"owl- like eye"
aaṟuṭal kaṭi-ṭam	Object + Subject	consolation - letter	"consolation letter"
iñci-c-caaṟu	Ablative + Object	ginger - juice	"juice from ginger"
iṭṭiḷi caampaar	Coordinate compound	Idli - Sambaar	"Idli and Sambaar" (edibles)
iraa-c-caappaa-ṭu	Temporal + Object	night - food	"supper"
uṭal uḷaippu	Instrumental + Cognate Subject	body - labour	"physical labour"
uṭumpu-p-piṭi	Figurative	a wild lizard-catch	"the hold like that of a wild lizard"
uṭai kal	Verb(Predicate) +Object	to break-stone	"broken stone"
uppu maravai	Purposive + Object	salt - container	"salt container"
uuṟu kaay	Predicate Verb +Subject	Soaking - Vegetable	"pickle"
uuṟukaay-c-caaṭi	Purposive + Object	pickle - jar	"pickle - jar"

urr cuṟṟi	Object+Verb+ (Subject)	village- one who wanders	" "a wanderer"
ellai-K-Kooṭu	Object+Subject	boundary-line	"boundary line"
oṭṭai-c civiṅki	Idiomatic	giraffe	"a person who is tall"
Kaṭal miin	Locative+ Subject	sea - fish	"sea-fish"
Kaṭalai-y-eṇṇey	Ablative + Object	ground nut - oil	"oil from ground nut"
Kaṭuṅ Kuḷir	Adverb + Subject	severe - cold	"severe cold"
Kaṭai-c-carakku	Locative + Object	shop-commodity	"market commodity"
Kaṇ viiccu	Instrumental + Cognate object	eye - cast/sweep	"eye cast/ sweep"
Kaṇṇaṭaacan Kaviṭai	Subject + Object	Kaṇṇaṭacan-song(s)/poetry	"Kaṇṇaṭaacan's poetry/song(s)
Kaṇmaṇi	Idiomatic	pupil of the eye	"a person who is very dear"
Kaṭar viṟpanai	Object+Cognate Object	khāḍi - sales	"khāḍi-sales"
Kaṭṭi-k-kuṭṭu	Instrumental + Cognote Object	knife - stab	"knife stab"
kapila paraṇar	coordinate	Kapilar - Paraṇar	"Kapilar and Paranar (Proper names)
karaṭi-p-piṭi	Subject + cog. Object	bear - catch	"bear's hug"

karumpu-c-caauru	Ablative+Object	Sugarcane - juice	"juice from sugar-cane"
kalai-p-parru	Sociative + Subject	art - attach-ment	"Love towards art"
kalaṅkarai viḷakkam	Multinominal	ship - calling-light	"Tower light for ships"
kalki naaval	Subject+Object	Kalki - novel(s)	"Kalki's novel (s)"
kal nencu	Figurative	stone - heart	"stone like heart"
kalleri	Instumental + Cognate Object	stone - throw	"stone throwing"
kaḷuṭai-k-kaal	Figurative	donkey - leg	"criss-crossed legs like donkey"
kaakkaa-k-kuuṭu	Subject + Object	crow - nest	"the nest of the crow"
kaaṭṭu yaanai	Locative + Subject	jungle-elephant	"wild elephant"
kaalai-c-ceyti	Temporal + Object	morning - news	"morning news"
kaalai veyyil	Temporal + Subject	morning - sun-shine	"morning sun - shine"
kaarru-k-kaalam	Subject + Temporal	wind - season	"windy season"
kiḷi-p-ponṭu	Subject + Locative	parrot - hole	"parrot - hole"
kiḷi muukku	Figurative	parrot - nose	"nose like parrot"

kuṭi taṇṇiir	Verb(Predicate) +Object	to drink - water	"drinking water"
kuṭiyaracu ṭinam	Object+ Temporal	Republic - day	"Republic day"
kuraṇku mukam	Figurative	monkey face	"face like monkeys'
kuvaḷai-k-kaṇ	Figurative	kuvalai flower - eye	kuvaḷai flower" like eye
kuḷaay-ṭ-taṇṇiir	Ablative + Subject	pipe - water	"pipe (tap) water"
kuuṭai muṭaiṭal	Object+Cognate Object	basket - weaving	"basket - weaving"
keṭṭi viiṭu	Adverb + Object	strong - house	"strongly built house"
kol kaḷiṟu	Predicate + Subject verb	killing-elephant	"killing elephant'
koorikkai ṭinam	Object +Temporal	demand[s]- day	"demands day"
koorṭṭu vicaaraṇai	Locative + Object	court-enquiry	"hearing (in the court)"
carkkarai-p-peeccu	Figurative	Sugar -taik	sugar" like "speach
caaṭṭai-y-aṭi	Instrumental + Cognate Object	whip - beat	"whip lashing"
caappaaṭṭu ṇeeram	Object + Temporal	food - time	"meals time"
caama-k-kooḷi	Temporal+subject	pre-dawn period rooster	"the rooster which crows before dawn"

caarai-p-paampu	Specific+Generic	caarai - snake	"rat snake"
cikna-k-kukai	Specific+Locative	Lion -den	"lion's den"
citti vinaayakar kooyil	Multinominal	Siddhi Vinaayaka temple	"Siddhi Vinaayaka Temple"
cutantira naal	Object+Temporal	Independence-day	"Independence day"
cumai taanki	Object+Verb+(Subject)i	burde -that which bears	"that which bears the burden"
cuuttu-k-koppulam	Cause+Subject	heat-eruption	"eruptions due to heat"
ceñcevi -c-ceeval	Multinominal	red-ear-rooster	"Red-eared rooster"
cetikotikal	Coordinate Compound	plant-creeper (+plural)	"plants and creepers"
cella-k-kulantai	Adverb+Object	dear-baby	"dear boby
cellaa-k-kaacu	Predicate+Subject Verb	without going-coin	"counterfeit or worn out coin"
collamutam	Figurative (Type II)	word - nectar	"nectoi-like word"
tanniir-t-totti	Purposive + Object	water - tub	"water tub"
tappu-k-kanakku	Adverb + Object	wrong-calculation	"wrong calculation"
tamil-k-kuti	Specific + Generic	Tamil clan	"Tamil clan"

ṭaḷir meeni	Figurative	tender leaf-body	"tender leaf like body"
ṭaṟ kaaṭal	Sociative+Subject	self – love	"love towards oneself"
ṭani-p-peruṉ-ṭalaivan	Multinominal (Type II)	unique – great leader	"the sole great leader"
ṭaaṭṭaaviiṭu	Subject + Object	grandfather-house	"grandfather's house"
ṭaay ṭakappan-maar	Coordinate	mother-father (+plural)	"mother and father"
ṭii-p-puṇ	Cause+ effect	fire – wound	"fire burn(s)"
ṭuṭi-y-iṭai	Figurative	kettle-drum-waist	"kettle-drum-like waist"
ṭuṇi-p-pai	Purposive+ Object	cloth-bag	"cloth bag"
ṭuṇi maṇikal	Co-ordinate compound	cloth-ornament	"cloth and ornaments"
ṭuukka maaṭṭirai	Object+Subject	sleep-pill(s)	"sleeping pill(s)
ṭeru-p-poṟukki	Locative + Verb +(Subject	street - one who gathers	"one who gathers in the street"
ṭeḷi ṇiir	Adverb+Subject	clear + water	"clear water"
ṭennai maram	Specific + Generic	coconut-tree	"coconut-tree"
ṭeer-e-cakkaram	Dative+Subject	chariot-wheel	"chariot wheel"
ṭeeḷ koṭukku	Dative+Subject	scorpion-sting	"the sting of scorpion"

ṭeenil valar-ṭṭal (valarppu)	Object+ Cognate Object	bee-keeping (lit. rearing)	"bee - keeping
ṭoḷu maaṭu	Locaive+ Object	cattleshed-cow	"cow in the cattle-shed"
tooṭṭa(ṭṭu)-k-kaay	Ablative+ Subject	garden-vegetable	"vegetable from the garden"
tool pommai	Instrument+ Objecet	leather- doll	"leather doll"
ṉaataka meeṭai	Object+Locative	drama-stage	"drama stage"
ṉaattu-p- parṟu	Sociative+ Subject	country-attachment	"patriotism'
ṉilaa mukam	Figurative	moon - face	"moon like face"
ṉiir viiḻcci	Subject+Cog. Object	water-falling	"water-falls"
ṉel vayal	Object+locative	paddy-field	"paddy field"
ṉellikkaay-t-ṭailam	Ablative+Object	a kind of greenberry+oil	"oil extracted from a kind of greenberry"
ṉeṟṟi-c-cuṭṭi	Locative+Object	forehead+ornament	"forehead ornament"
pakal kaaṭci	Temporal + Object	daytime-show	"matinee show"
pakkaṭṭu viiṭu	Locative+ Subject	near-house	"the house nearby"
paci mayakkam	cause+Subject	hunger-fatigue	"fatigue due to hunger"
paccooṉṭi	Idiomatic	chameleon	"a person who often changes his affiliations"

paṉa-p-peṭṭi	Purposive+ Object	money-box	"cash box"
paruva maḻai	Temporal+ Subject	season-rain(s)	"seasonal rain(s)"
palaa-k-kaṭṭai	Specific+ Generic	jack-wood/log	"log of jack tree"
pavaḷa uṭaṭu	Figurative	coral-lip(s)	"coral like lip(s)"
paḻa viyaapaari	Object+ Subject	fruit-merchant	"fruit merchant"
panṟi mukam	Figurative	pig-face	"pig-like face"
paaṭṭan coṭṭu	Subject+Object	grandfather-property	"grand father's property"
paampu-p-puṟṟu	Subject+Locative	snake-anthill hole	"snake hole"
paal maaṭu	Object+Subject	milk-cow	"milch cow"
paal mukam	Figurative	milk-face	"milk-like face"
puli-p-pal	Dative+Subject	tiger-tooth	"the tooth of the tiger"
puli-p-paayccal	Figurative	tiger-leap	"leap like a tiger"
pul puuṇṭukaḷ	Coordinate Compound	grass-root (+plural)	"grass and roots"
punuku-p-puunai	Object+Subject	punuku-cat	"punuku cat"
perun kooyil	Adverb+Subject	big-temple	"big temple"
peeccu maḻai	Figurative (Type II)	speech-rain	"rain-like speech"
pommai ceyṭal	Object+Cog. Object	doll-doing	"doll making"

pooṭu maṇ	Verb+Object (Predicate)	to dump-mud	"dumped mud"
maṭṭa arici	Adverb+Subject	bad-rice	"rice of bad quality"
maṇ pommai	Instrument+Object	clay-doll	"clay doll"
maṭiya uṇavu	Temporal+Object	noon-meal(s)	"noon meal(s)"
mayil aaṭu ṭuṟai	Multinominal (Type II)	peacock-dance-shore	"the shore where peacock dances"
mara-p-paṭṭai	Ablative+Object	tree-bark	"bark of the tree"
mara-p-peṭṭi	Instrumental+Object	wood-box	"wooden box"
malai (y) aaṭu	Locative+Subject	mountain goat	"mountain ram"
mallikai-p-puu	Specific+Generic	jasmine-flower	"jasmine flower"
maḷai-k-kaalam	Subject+Temporal	rain-season	"rainy season"
maḷai-k-kuṟi	Object+Subject	rain-sign	"rain sign"
maḷai-t-taṇṇiir	cause+Subject	rain-water	"rain water"
maaṭi viiṭu	Sociative+Subject	upstairs-house	"the house with upstairs"
maa maram	Specific+Generic	mango-tree	"mango tree"

maampaḷa-c-caaṟu	Multinominal	mango fruit - juice	"mango juice"
maalai vakuppu	Temporal + Object	evening - class	"evening class"
miṭṭaay-k-kaṭai	Object + Locative	Sweet meat - shop	"sweet meat shop"
muka maṯiyam	Figurative (Type II)	Face - moon	"moon - like face"
muṭi ṯiruṭṭal	Object + cog-Object	hair - correc. ting	"hair dressing"
muṭṭai-y-ooṭu	Dative + Subject	egg - shell	"egg - shell"
muṉṯiri-k-koṭṭai	Idiomatic	cashew nut	"a person who rushes out to speak first"
mullai-c-cirippu	Figurative	jasmine - smile	"smile like the jasmine flower"
muuṅkil kaḷuṭṭu	Figurative	bamboo-neck	"neck like the bamboo"
meeni minukki meenu minukki	Object + Verb + (Subject) i	body - one who decorates	"a showy woman"
yaanai-k-kompu	Dative + Subject	elephant - tusk	"the tusk of the elephant"
raca vaaḷi	Purposive + Object	pepper-water bucket-can	"pepper-water bucket"

raa-p-paaṭi	Locative + Verb (Subject) i	night - one who sings	"one who sings in the night"
vata peruṅ-koóyil	Multinominal (Type II)	north-big - Temple	"the big temple in the north"
varu viruntu	Predicate Verb + Subject	coming - guest	"coming guests"
varai-t-tooḷ	Figurative	bamboo - shoulder	"shoulder like the bamboo"
valai-p-paniyan	Figurative	net - banian	"net-shaped banian"
valleluṭṭu	Adverb + Object	hard - sound	"hard sound"
vaṟu kaṭalai	Verb(Predicate) + Object	to roast + ground-nut	"roasted ground - nut"
vaaḻai-t-tooṭṭam	Object + Locative	banana - grove	"banana grove"
vaaḻkkai-c-cakkaram	Figurative (Type II)	life - wheel	"wheel - like life"
vaan maḻai	Ablative + Subject	sky - rain(s)	"rain(s) from the sky"
viciṟi vaaḻai	Figurative	fan - banana (leaf)	"fan-like banana (leaf)
viṭuṭalai naaḷ	Object + Temporal	release - day	"Independence day"

viḷaiyaaṭṭu maiṭaanam	Object + Locative	play - ground	"play ground"
viraivu vaṇṭi	Adverb + Object	speed - vehicle	"speedy vehicle"
vil puruvam	Figurative	bow - eye-brow	"bow-like-eye brow"
viiṭṭu-p-paṟṟu	Sociative + Subject	release - attachment	"desire toward mookṣa or release from the world"
veṅkaaya-t-tool	Dative + Subject	onion - skin	"onion skin"
veḷḷari-p-paḻam	Multinominal	white-line-fruit	"water melon"
veyyil neeram	Subject + Temporal	sunshine-time	"sunshine time"
veyyil kaalam	Subject + Temporal	sunshine - time period	"summer"
veeppaṅ kucci	Ablative + Object	neem - stick	"stick from the neem (tree)"
veelai-t-toṉ-taravu	Cause + Subject	work - trouble	"worry due to work"
veeḻa-k-karumpu	Specific + Generic	veeḻam - sugar-cane	"a variety of sugar-cane" or a "kind of stalk"

APPENDIX

Treatment of compounds by traditional Tamil grammarians and commentators.

In this section a critical evaluation of the treatment of compounds by the Tamil grammarians and commentators is attempted. In the first section Tolkaappiyar's treatment of compounds is dealt with. In the second section various views on compounding expressed by the commentators on Tolkaappiyam are dealt with. In the third section Pavaṉanti's views on compounding is explained.

1. Tolkaappiyar's treatment of compounds.

Tolkaappiyam is the earliest wotk now extant in Tamil. The author of this famous grammatical treatise is called Tolkaappiyar, who belongs to third century B.C.[1] This grammar consists of three parts viz., (1) eḻuttatikaaram— the chapter on phonology and sandhi, (2) collatikaaram the chapter on poetics and syntax and (3) poruḷatikaaram— the chapter on morphology and prosody. Compounds are discussed by him mainly in the second part though some stray ideas are also found in the first chapter. In Collatikaaram we find suutras referring to the compounds given in the last chapter which goes by the name ecca-v-iyal "residual chapter" What could not be discussed in other chapters are all treated here. Hence the name.

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1. A History of Tamil Language, Dr. T.P. Meenakshisundaran.

1.1. Number of compounds

First he gives the number of compounds as six viz., (1) veeṟṟumai-ṭ-ṭokai "casal compound", (2) uvama-ṭ-ṭokai "compound cf comparison", (3) vinai-y-in-ṭokai "verbal compound", (4) paṇpin ṭokai "compound of quality'". (5) ummai-ṭ-ṭokai "compound involving 'um," i,e. "coordinate compound" and (6) anmoli-ṭ-ṭokai "bahuvriihi compound". (T.C.406)

1.2. Interpretation of compounds

1.21. Casal compound

From the next suutra onwards he proceeds to explain these compounds. T.C.407 explains the casal compound as "the casal compound is as that of casal." This means that the structure of casal compound is that of the casal phrase. It should be pointed out here that Tolkaappiyar while discussing the different case systems points out to several phrase structures involving casal suffixes. These explanations could be taken very well as dealing with the underlying phrase structures. By saying that the casal compounds are as that of the casal phrares Tolkaappiyar has clearly recognised the similarity of the grammatical relationship found between the members of the compound and its underlying phrase structure. This is very singnificant. While discussing the nominal compounds we have pointed out that according to the transformational theory of compounding the constituents of the surface level compounds really mirror the syntactic relationship of the underlying structures. Tolkaappiyar's observation is also more or less same. However he does not deal with the derivational processes from the

admits deletion in the formation of compounds. But however there is no explicit statement regarding the formation of compounds made by him.

1.22. Compounds involving comparison.

In T.C.408 he refers to the compound involving comparison and explains it as like that of comparative construction. Here again the similarity of relationship found between the underlying phrase involving comparison and the surface level compound is pointed out. The concept of comparison is fully elaborated later in the third part i. e., porulatikaaram in Tolkaappiyam where the types of comparison, the particles of comparison are all fully explained.

1.23. Verbal compound

In T.C.409 he explains the verbal compound saying that it will be explained with tense. This needs some explanation. For example the compound kolyaanai "killing elephant" contains two members viz., kol. the verb root meaning 'to kill' and yaanai the noun meaning "the elephant". When this is expanded this is always done by adding the tense concept. So kol yaanai will be expanded accordingly as any one of the following:

(1) kollum yaanai - "the elephant which will kill/kills"
(2) konra yaanai - "the elephant which killed"
(3) kolkira yaanai - "the elephant which kills"

(3) is really another variation of (1). contains a finite form which is non-past whereas (3) shows only the present.

1. 24. Compounds of quality

T.C. 410 deals with compounds of quality. Tolkaappiyar makes a sub–classification of this type of compounds into four based on the meanings of the first member of the compounds. In this suutra he gives the underlying phrase structure itself and explains the sub-types. The underlying structure given by him is viz., innaṯu iṯu "such and such is this". This is actually representing Np+Np type sentence in Tamil. The four sub–classifications made by him are as follows: (1) that which dentotes the colour - e.g. karuṅkuṯirai "block horse" which is derived form the sentence kuṯirai kariyaṯu "the horse is black", (2) that which denotes from - e.g. vaṭṭa-p-palakai "a round plank" < palakai vaṭṭam aakiyaṯu "the plank is round" (3) that which denotes measurement -e.g., kuṟuṅ kool "short stick"; and (4) that which denotes the taste -e g. ṯiiṅkarumpu "sweet sugarcane" < karumpu ṯiiviyaṯu "the sugar-cane is sweet". According to Tolkaappiyar all compounds which have attribute denoting quality etc., should be classified under this type on the basis of the sub-type shown above.

1.25. Coordinate compounds

The compounds involving coordinate construction are dealt with in T.C 411. He classifies them under six types viz.,

(1) compounds which have two nouns, (2) those which have many nouns, (3) those which have nouns denoting measurement as their members, (4) those which have nouns formed from numerals as their members, (5) those which have nouns denoting weights and (6) those which have numerals as their members. The following are the examples for the above types.

(1) Kapilaparaṉar "Kapilar and Paranar" derived from Kapilarum Paraṉarum.

(2) Puli Vil keṇṭai "Tiger, bow and fish" derived from Puliyum Villum keṇḍaiyum.

(3) ṭuuṇi-p-paṭakku "ṭuuṇi and paṭakku (measurements)" derived from ṭuuṇi-y-um paṭakkum.

(4) Paṭinaivar "fifteen persons" derived from paṭinmarum aivarum.

(5) ṭoṭi-y-arai "half toṭai (weight)" derived from ṭoṭi-y-um arai-um

(6) paṭinoṉṟu "eleven" (numeral) derived from paṭṭum oṉṟum

He makes an important observation regarding the coordinate compounds in T.C 415. He says that the coordinate compound which consists of words of superior category will take the plural ending. In our discussion on coordinate compounds, we have pointed out this peculiarity and explained that in this respect it is different from other types of compounds.

1.26. Bahuvriihi compounds

The sixth type of compound to be discussed is the anmoḷi-ṭ-ṭokai or bahuvriihi compound. In T.C.412 Tolkappiyar explains the formation of this compound. This is not really a separate type of compound but derived from the following three compounds viz., (1) paṇpu-ṭ-ṭokai" compound of quality". (2) ummai-ṭ-ṭokai coordinate compound, (3) veeṟṟumai-ṭ-ṭokai "casal compound". However, he omits the other two types viz., vinai-ṭ-ṭokai and uvamai-ṭ-ṭokai No reasons were given for the omission of these two. However the later grammarians especially Pavaṇanti (the author of Nannuul of the 13th Century A.D,) do inculde these two also as basis for the formation of anmoḷi-ṭ-ṭokai, following Iḷampuuraṇar, the first known commentator on Tolkaappiyam, who himself probably follows Avinayanaar, a 9th century A.D. grammarian. The phrase anmoḷi- needs some explanation here. anmoḷi simply means "the word that is not" and anmoḷi-ṭ-tokai means "the compound where the head word is not present". To explain this in terms of transformational generative grammar that we have to presume that the head word which is not present in the surface structure is found in the underlying phrase and is deleted in the derivational process. Besides the second member of the compound itself is derived from an underlying sentence which in turn is a constituent sentence. For example veḷḷaaṭai "the woman who wears a white saree" Here the word denoting "woman" is not present in the surface structure. The underlying phrase structure for this compound will be oruṭṭi- aaṭaiyai uṭuṭṭukiṟaaḷ "someone

(woman) wears a satee". The attribute vel has to be derived from another sentence aatai vellaiyaaka irukkiratu "the cloth is white". These two are combined and the phrase orutti vellaataiyai ututtukiraal ⇒ vellaataiyai ututtukira orutti ⇒ vellaatai

As already pointed out Tolkaappiyar does not deal with the derivational processes of these compounds. The example for other types are as follows: bahuvriihi compound based on (1) ummai-t-tokai "coordinate compound". takara ñaalal "she who has applied fragrant brilliantini (to her hair) derived from the phrase takaramum ñaalalum and (2) based on veerrumai-t-tokai 'casal compound': porraali "she who has worn sacred thread made of gold", derived from the phrase ponnaalaaya taali "the sacred thread made out of gold".

The next suutra (T.C.413) deals with the semantic aspects of these compounds. According to this suutra the primary meaning of the compound may be in the first member of the compound, or in the second member of the compound or on both or elsewhere. The examples given by the Commentator Ilampuuranar are given below.

Primary meaning in the first member: veenkai-p-puu "veenkai flower"

" second " : aaramaalai "garland of aar" (This example was given by Naccinaarkkiniyar)

both the words:	uvaa-p-patinaanku "fifteenth day of the moon"
Elsewhere (i.e. other than the two members)	all bahuvriihi compounds will come under this

Next comes an important suutra (T.C.414) which explains that all compounds function as single words. This is an observation from the syntactic point of view. There is a suutra (T.C.68) in Veerrumai-y-iyal "chapter on case system" which explains that even nominal compounds (pey-arin-aakiyatokai) will take the six types of predicates enumerated and explained in the previous suutra. It also suggests that all nominal compounds will function as subject also. By explaining this Tolkaappiyar points out that compounds are substitutable in the piece of single nouns. This view is strengthened by his statement given above that all compounds function as single units.

Besides we also find Tolkaappiyar explaining compounds either by giving both the members of by giving the sub categorial features of the members of the compounds. These instances are given below.

By giving both tha members of tha compound.

(1) aanmaiytuatta makanen kilavi (T. C. 160)	"the word were makan follows the word aan" i.e. aanmakan "a male"

(2) peṇmai-y-aṭutta makaḷ en kiḷavi "the word where makaḷ follows pen." i.e.' peṇmakaḷ "a girl" (T.C. 160)

By giving the sub categorical features of the members of the compound.

(1) aṭai-p-peyar "noun denoting possesion" (T.G. 162)
e.g. peeruur kiḷaan "the lord of Peeruur"

(2) <u>palloor-k-kuṟitta cinai nilai-p-peyar</u> "the noun denoting epicene plural when one of the words will denote a limb" e.g. peruṅkaalar "big legged people" (T.C. 162) (See also suutras 166 and 171)

2. Commentator's views on compounding

2.1. Iḷampuuraṇar

One can usefully discuss the views expressed by the commentators on Tolkaappiyam. The first known commentator on Tolkaappiyam is called Iḷampuuraṇar, a Jain monk, who belonged to twelfth century A.D. Thus we get a commentator explaining the suutras of Tolkaappiyam nearly after fifteen centuries. It is quite natural that in several places he could not explain fully well His views on compounds could be brought under two broad heads viz., (1) the formation of compounds and (2) the interpretation of compounds.

2.1.1. Formation of compounds

First of all he describes compounds as one of the three types of the coming together, or grouping of words. Accord-

ing to him when any two words come together they occur: (1) as compounds or (2) in coordinate construction or (3) in subject-predicate relation. (T.C.1-Commentary).

In Tamil generally the compounds are formed out of noun and noun or noun and verb. nilam + kaṭantaan, "he who crossed the land" is a compound of noun+verb. But Ceena-avaraiyar (the next great commentator on Tolkappiyam whose views are elaborately discussed in the next section) holds that this however is not technically a compound. Others however hold that it can occur technically as a compound and behave like a noun taking case signs and recurring as subject and predicate in Tamil.

According to Iḷampuuranar some will take the combination of a verb and a noun also as a compound (T. C. 68-commentary). His conclusion is based on his view of vinai-t-tokai which according to him consists peyar eccam 'relative participle' + noun. Ceenaavaraiyar holds that vinai-t-tokai is a combination of the verb root+noun where the verb root denotes when it is not in the imperative mood, as usual a verbal noun but which here because of the force of the compound denotes tense. According to him there is only verbal noun+noun. He denies that there is any peyar eccam. Neccinaarkkiniyar (another commentator on Tolkaappiyam who has also written critical, scholarly commentaries on cankam as well as post-cankam works) it is true, holds that there is a peyar eccam but the form is not that of peyar eccam though the meaning of peyar eccam is there. According to him at the deep structure level, if

one may use the term, there is the predicate verb which however by transformation becomes the adjunct where that verb becomes a deverbalised noun or participle noun (i.e. vinaiyaal aṉaiyum peyar). Therefore there is only participial noun+noun. However, this has the meaning of a peyar eccam; it is because it is an attribute, i.e., the participial noun is transformed into a peyar eccam whereafter the tense signs are also deleted. Therefore, all others except Iḷampuuraṉar hold that vinai-t-tokai is noun+noun. Perhaps even Iḷampuuraṉar is talking of the resulting meaning rather than the form. The distinction between vinai-t-tokai and paṇpu-t-tokai is that in the former the first part is a verbal root and it is a noun root in the latter. He may be referring to it. But because of the cryptic language one cannot be sure.

2. 1.11. Deletions

Iḷampuuraṉar has clearly recognised the relationship between the compounds and their corresponding phrases and admits that there are deletions in the process of the derivation of the compounds. Deletion includes the deletion of not only the suffixes, enclitics showing the relavant grammatical relationship but also other words that occur in the (underlying) phrase according to him. For example the casal compound kutirai-t-teer, "the chariot drawn by the horse" is derived from the (under-lying) phrase kutirai-y-aar puuttappatta teer "the chariot tied with the horse". Here in the derivational process not only the insfrumental case suffix -aal is deleted but also the words - punttappatta (T.C.-79- commentary).

2.1.12. *Other views on compounding*

He also points out other views regarding this deletion under T.C.407. He says that there are some people who do not agree with this view of the deletion of case suffixes. According to them the nouns combine to become a compound without the casal suffixes and by the fact of compounding they express the relevant grammatical relationship. There is another group of people who do not agree with this view. Iḷampuuraṇar however does not explain further this latter view. Ceenaavaraiyar is of the former view. (A detailed discussion on this could be seen in the next section)

2.1 2. *Interpretation of compounds*

2.1.21. *Casal compounds*

Casal compounds express the meaning as like they express while there were casal suffixes. In the formation of compounds the casal suffixes will be deleted. (T.C.407– commetnary.)

2.1.22. *Compounds involving comparison*

Iḷampuuraṇar raises an interesting question as to how to treat the compounds which involve comparison This type of compound when expanded contains not only the Particle of comparison but also the accusative case suffix. For example, Iḷampuuraṇar gives the compound tuṭiṉaṭu "the waist (of a girl) like a kettle-drum". Here the shape of the waist is compared to the shape of the kettle-drum. The expanded (or underlying) phrase is tuṭi–y–ai okkum ṉaṭu "the waist will be like the

kettle-drum". Here arises a problem whether to call this as a casal compound (because it is expanded with the case suffix) or as a compound of comparison (because it is expanded with the particle of comparison - okkum) The conclusion is though the compound is arrived at after the deletion of both the casal suffix and the comparative particle the intended meaning of the native speaker is comparison only and hence it should be called only as a compound of comparison. (T.C. 408 commentary). Ceenaavaraiyar points out that many particles of comparison like anna are not preceded by a noun taking the accusative case sign and therefore in all such cases there cannot be any casal relation but only a relationship of comparison.

But Naccinaarkkiniyar rightly contradicts this conclusion. Since all the particles of comparison behave like eccam becoming thereby the predicate of an object. According to him there is the casal relation; however thereafter there is the comparison or the relation of comparison which fact sets apart these kinds of compounds.

2.1.23. *Vinai-ṭ-ṭokai*

Since the views of Iḷampuuraṇar nave already been discussed (see section 2.1.1) they have not been repeated here. However it should be pointed out that Iḷampuuraṇar speaks of partical deletion in the verb in the formation of the compound. For example in the compound kol yaannai "killing elephant" only kol is retained and the suffix-um (in kollum-the source verb) is deleted.

2.1.24. panpu-t-tokai (compounds with attributes of quality).

While forming this compound Iḷampuuraṇar argues that whilst one portion of the attributive word (i.e. the first member of the compound) is retained and the other portion is deleted. (T.C.410 - commentary.) The example given by him is karuṅkuṭirai "black horse" which is expanded as kariyaṭu kuṭirai. When the compound is formed from this phrase the suffix -aṭu is deleted in the word kariyaṭu and only kar (um) is retained. Hence the name paṇpu-t-ṭokai "compound of quality".

2.1.25. Compounds involving coordinate construction.

His observation on the functioning of the coordinate type of compounds at the syntactic level is noteworthy. He observes (T.C.415-commentary) that if the proper names viz., Kapilan and Paraṇan are combined to make a compound viz - Kapila Paranan because of its ending -n (which is singular) it should take only a singular suffix in the finite verb. This is ungrammatical. He points out here that is why Tolkaa-ppiyar has explained that this type of compound will always have a plural suffix. Accordingly the compound also should hove a plural marker., (i.e., it will become Kalila Paraṇar). Iḷampuuraṇar rightly explains here that the predication is based on both the constituents of the compound This is in accordance with the transforma tional theory of coordination.

2.1.26 anmoli-t-tokai.

Here Iḷampuuraṇar speaks about the intonation pattern

of the compound. Since this type of compounds will not have the head word of the deeper structure in the surface level Iḷampuuraṇar points out that this compound will be pronounced with falling intonation (paṭuttal oocai is the phrase used by him) so that the emphasis will not be either on the first member or the second member of the compound but on the missing noun. (T.C.412 commentary.)

Tolkaappiyar has explained that this anmoḻi-t-tokai is formed on the basis of casal compound, compound of quality and coordinate compounds only. However Iḷampuuraṇar points out that even on the basis of the other two compounds viz.. compound of comparison and vinai-t-tokai, anomḻi-t-tokai could be formed. Probably Iḷampuuraṇar follows here the views of Avinayanaar, a Jain grammarian whose work is not available in full form. (Some of his suutras are quoted by the commentators. With reference to the formation of anmoḻi-t-tokai see his suutra quoted by Naccinaarkkiniyar under T.C 418.)

2.1.27 Emphasis of meaning.

Under T C.413 he discusses the emphasis of meaning among the constituents of the compound. Two types of emphasis are noted by him viz., [1] that which takes a predicate is importatnt and (2) that which is specified is also important. For type (1) the example given is veeṅkai-p-puu, "veeṅkai flower". Here a question arises as to where does the the emphasis lie in the compound. When a suitable verb is added to this the emphasis is revealed and understood. In the sentence veeṅkai-p-puu naṟitu "the veeṅkai flower is

fragrant", because of the verb naritu "is fragrant" we understand that only the second member of the compound is emphasised, because 'fragrance' is associated only with the 'flower) i.e., puu and not with the tree called veeṅkai. For type (2) he gives the example veḷḷaaṭai. The literal meaning of this compound is "white dress". But when a verb like vanṭaal is added to this compound we understand that the compound is not referring to the white dress but to a woman who is wearing that. Here the emphasis is not on the words veḷḷai and aaṭai but to the person. The word denoting this person is deleted at the surface level. We find that this kind of explanation with reference to the emphasis of meaning is also given by Sanskrit grammarians.

2 2. *Ceenaavaraiyar*

The next great commentator on Tolkaappiyam is called Ceenaavaraiyar. He is a student of logic and a great scholar in both Tamil and Sanskrit. The influence of Sanskritic ideas on him could be seen almost on every page. I am not attempting here to bring out the impact of Sanskrit on him. That will form a separate study. Of all the commentators he has discussed more on the theories of compounding and the interpretation of compounds. Since the other commentators viz, the Naccinaarkkiniyar, Ieyvaccilaiyaar, and Kallaaṭar follow either Iḷampuuraṇar or Ceenaavaraiyar. I have not discussed their ideas separately.

As already pointed out Ceenaavaraiyar follows the view according to which deletion of the suffixes is not criterion for compound formation. I shall present below the views of Ceenaavaraiyar on compounding in a summary way.

2.2.1. Theories of compounding

Ceenaavariyar points out two different theories on compounding under T.C.412. According to him there are two groups for scholars among which one group will say that the compounds are formed because of the deletion of the case suffix or the particle of comparison or the particle -um (used in coordinate construction) or the suffix of the finite verb or the suffix of the noun denoting quality. The other group will say that two or more words combine together without any pause or hiatus and become a wellknit unit expressing the relevant meaning. Ceenaavaraiyar accepts this latter view. He points out that in examples like veeḷa-k-karumpu "a kind of stalk" and keeḷar-panri "pig" (here both nouns refer to "pig") no suffix is deleted but still they function as compound nouns. Further he argues that this is the view of Ṭolkaappiyar also. The words compounded behave like one word. But Ceenaavaraiyar points out that there may be phrases which may as combination of words act as one grammatical unit. Therefore he emphasises in addition the fact that there is no pause between the words when alone one can speak of a compound technically (cf. Ṭolkaappiyam suutra: ellaaṭ-ṭokai-y-um oru col naṭaiya "all compounds behave like one word." He further points out that in compounds like irupeyaroṭṭu-p-paṇpu-ṭ-ṭokai like keeḷar panri no word is deleted and argues therefore that talking the deletion of suffixes etc., as the criterion for the formation of compound is unacceptable. Instead the member of the compounds themselves express by the fact of the compounding the meanings of case suffixes, etc. (T.C.412-commentary). This is something like the argument that in the English example 'black-board' no suffix is deleted and by virtue of their coming together

with a fixed stress pattern this is still called a compound. Here one could feel the idiomatic sense this compound has develeped in course of time. Probably Ceenaavaraiyar is accepting these compounds which underwent a semantic shift like this as real compounds in Tamil also we get such eamples like Cempooṭṭu "a kind of bird". Here the attribute Cem "red" is not used as a restrictive attribute but only as a descriptive attribute. This is not referring simply to a red coloured bird but a particular species of birds by the force of the compound. As such this has developed a kind of idiomatic meaning.

2 2 11. Naccinaarkkiniyar's view.

Naccinaarkkiniyar coming after Ceenaavaraiyar refines the opposite theory so as to answer Ceenaavaraiyar's objections. He holds that in all kinds of compounds there is deletions-one or more suffixes, enclitics, words (T.C.412-commentary). The deletion of case signs, enclitic -um, and suffixes in vinai-ṯ-ṯokai and paṇpu-ṯ-ṯokai and words in anmoḻi-ṯ-ṯokai are admitted by both. But in what are called iru peyar oṭṭu-p-paṇpu-ṯ-ṯokai (eg. caarai-p-paampu), Ceenaavaraiyar points out that there is not any morpheme or word deleted. Naccinaarkkiniyar points out that even here there is the morph 'aakiya' which comes in between the two words of such compounds, to show that these words and in the relationship of the determiner and the determined (T.C.412 – commentary). Ceenaavaraiyar interprets the word 'ṯoka' found in Tolkaappiyam 412 as to mean "to occur as compound" whilst others will interpret it to

mean "when a morpheme or word is deleted". In 'vaṭṭa-p-palakai' "round plank" Naccinaarkkiniyar points out that there is only the deletion of the final-m in the first word vattam which becomes vaṭṭa and it is curious that he holds even this sandhi deletion is a deletion in a compound (T.C. 416-Commentary). Unless we take it to mean that in this way, the two words become a well-knit, pauseless unit, it is difficult to follow him. Even according to his theory in this instance also, there is the deletion of 'aakiya' which he has said denotes the relationship of the determiner and the determined between the two words of a compound.

2.2.2 *Interpretation of Compounds-general.*

The theory of compounding as explained above contains the theory of Interpreting compounds as well. A compound behaves like one word-a noun. Compound formation is like morphological formation-more so in an agglutinative language like Tamil. If analysed, the words of the compounds are not always immediate constituents though forming one constitute. Tolkaapiyar (suutra 83) is considered to have explained how compounds give there meaning. There is specific mention only of the casal compounds but it is taken to apply to all compounds in general. If one may use the conception of deep structure and surface structure, the meaning structure being the deep structure, Tolkaappiyar may be taken to have described each compound in terms of a respective deep structure. The casal compound is that which is of the nature of a casal phrase structure viz., Noun + Case sign + Predicate. Similarly the other compounds are defined. In a casal compound there are only two nouns - the sign is not there; nor is the predicate. Tolkaappiyar in the suutra mentioned (83) states that there is no one uniform semantic

formula. All the meaningful words required for understanding the compound, necessarily within the context of the sentence - come in the meaning structure. Commentators like Iḷampuuraṇar, and Ñaccinaarkkiniyar explain that these words may have to be supplied in between the words or at the end. In anmoḷi-t-ṭokai words are added at the end of the compound. In others, the words are added in between the words. If the casal compound is of the nature of casal phrase structure and so on, one must go back to the fully formed casal structure sentence, which gets embedded in a nominalised form in a matrix sentence. This is hinted. But we are not told all the steps of the transformation like when the case sign is deleted, when the predicate is deleted, what forms and transpositions the predicates under go, etc., There is only a blanket projection rule that all words required for understanding the compound are suggested to the listener and are therefore necessarily implied by the speakers. But as hinted above, the definition of each compound refers in a way to the original deep structure. It is for us to work out the transformations.

Even as words get compounded into compounds, compounds behaving like words in their turn become compounded into compounds. Take for instance pavaḷa vaay-p-peer amar-k-kaṇ poṟṟoṭi There is poṟṟoṭi 'the damsel of the bangles made of gold', an anmoḷi-ṭ-ṭokai formed from the veeṟṟumai-ṭ-ṭokai which is the head here. Pavaḷa vaay is a compound of comparison. peer amar-k-kaṇ is resolved into (1) peer kaṇ; (2) amar-k-kaṇ; the first is a paṇpu-ṭ-ṭokai: the second a vinai-ṭ ṭokai. pavaḷa vaay as one unit and peer amar-k-kaṇ as another unit and poṟṟoṭi as a third unit from one coordi-

nate construction. There is the conjunctive -um preceded by the case sign -ai and succeded by the predicate word 'uṭaiya.' The whole becomes one unit and takes the word 'damsel' at the end and behaves like one noun.

When going back to the original structure from which by transformation, the compound is arrived at, one may find that at the deeper level there are sometimes non—idiomatic usages found. Idiomatic usages etc., are constraints at the surface level which varying from language to language filters, in different ways, the words formed at the deeper level. These being language particular should not be applied to the deeper structure which is language universal.

One such point is raised in the course of the controversy about the theory of compounds. Ceenaavaraiyar holds that it is only for the puspose of understanding the compound one brings in the words not in the compound; but that those words were not there originally, to be deleted later, the meaning being suggested not by deletion but by the very force of compounding (T.C.416 - Commentary). Of course, one has to guard against the implication that the commentators had the same views about the deep structure, surface structure and transformation as we have now, whenever we use these for explaining the views of those ancient commentators in morden terms. They are however aware of the formal compound level and the meaning level. The meaning level is brought in separately only for the purpose of understanding the compound from an analytical point of view and this does not exist as a prior level in reality.

This is Ceenaavaraiyar's contention. But the other commentators hold that there is a meaning level which is also a phrase level and the compound arises by deletion (transformation). They do not specifically mention transposition. In vinai-t-tokai, Naccinaarkkiniyar speaks of the first word - a root - being really a participial noun having the force of a relative participle as elsewhere (T.C. 415 commentary). Caattan, Kariyan 'Caattan' is black may occur as kariyan Cattan "the dark Caattan and then it may be taken as standing for kariya Caattan, "the dark Caattan". This kind of transposition of words is there in the old grammar, though not explained in terms of transformation. But it is significant that Naccinaarkkiniyar and others do not specifically point out this in their explanation of compounds. Ceenaavaraiyar to justify his position, refers to a suutra in Tolkaappiyam (suutra 94) where it is said in the expansion of a compound denoting kinship consisting of a noun in the human category and a kinship term - Cattan makan, "son of Cattan" the genitive case sign -atu is lost and instead -ku comes in. Ceenaavaraiyar's point is that this ketutal or loss is a figurative usage. -atu being ungrmmatical even at that stage could not have been there to be changed into -ku. What is meant is that latter for explanatory purpose it is assumed and replaced by -ku. Therefore what he calls the explanatory stage cannot be prior to the compounding stage. He also points out that there are certain compounds which are considered by Tolkaappiyar himseif as componnds which cannot be separated in specific terms and which should be taken as a kind of maruuu - a kind of telescoping of words. For instance, in the vinai-t-tokai the first word, the root and a verbal noun may mean any one of three tenses. For instance kol yoanai may be kollum yaanai or konra yaanai;

if so how to speifically separate them as two words. This is pointed out by Ceenaavaraiyar that it is at the explanatory stage the words could be specifically split and not earlier. Ceenaavaraiyar refers to the analysis of a word into words for purposes of explanation even by Sanskrit grammarians. eg. vaṉṯaan = varuṯalai-c-ceyṯaan.

Naccinaarkkiniyar points out that Ceenaavaaiyar has missed the force of the words 'keṭa', "lost" used by Tolkaappiyar. With reference to the case signs–aṭu, for instance in a phrase Caaṭṭanaṭu, keṭuṭal must refer to a prior stage. That is what we will call the deeper level. When it is transformed into these surface level the idiomatic constraints come into play when-aṭu is lost and replaced by -ku whenever the genitive case sign is attached to the nouns in the human category.

The compounds are exocentric or endocentric. Exocentric is anmoḷi-ṭ-ṭokai. The endocentric are either subordinate or coordinate. In subordinate construction there will be only binary division-the unit being split into two, each of which can be split into two and so on. But in the coordinate construction there can be multinary division-more than two units are conjoined. This distinction is in the mind of Tolkaappiyar; and the commentators point out this under ummai-ṭ-ṭokai. In other compounds even though there may be more than two words, they have to be reduced to two units, the attribute and the head. But in coordinate compound there can be more than two units conjoined. At the compounding level the singular ending is lost in the case of preceding words and the singular ending is replaced by plural ending in the

case of the last word. Kapilan um Paraṇan um Kapila Paraṇar. Here also the original stage with the singular endings is distinguished from the compound stage where the plural ending is introduced.

Really according to the ancient grammarians there is only one distinction-that between the coordinate compound and the rest which may be called subordinate compounds. The latter are further subdivided into casal, verbal, attributive and comparative because of the different ways in which they are formed in terms of deletion etc., The exocentric compounds have these kinds of compound as the base. There is a meaning level and compound level distinguished irrespective of the question of priority which alone is in dispute between the commentators.

3. *Treatment of compounds in Nannuul*

Pavanaṇti is the author of Nannuul. He is a Jain belonging to the Nandigaṇa, one of the Jain sects. He wrote this popular grammar during the turning of the thirteenth century. He follows Tolkaappiyam as interpreted by Ilampuuraṇar, the first known commentator on Tolkaappiyam. In this section I shall briefly discuss the views expressed by Pavaṇaṇṭi. His suutras on compounds are found in the chapter called poṭuviyal in collaṭikaaram (Suutras 361 to 373).

3.1. *Definition of compounds*

In suutra 361 he gives the definition of compounds as two or more words i.e., noun+noun or noun+verb which combine together after the deletion of suffixes in the meaning

of case etc., and function as single units. It could be seen thus he follows the school of authors who explain that the deletion of the suffixes is the criterion for the formation of compounds. We know Ilamppuuraṉar is of this view. One could see here the influence of Iḷampuuraṉaar on Pavaṇanṭi.

3.2. Number of compounds

In suutra 362, he gives the number of compounds as six viz., the casal compound, the verbal compound, the compound of quality, the compound of involving comparison, the coordinate compound, and the bahuvriihi or anmoḷi-ṭ-ṭokai compound following Tolkaappiyam.

3 2. Explanation of compounds

3.2.1. Casal compound

The casal compound is explained by him in suutra 363 as the one which does not contain overtly the casal suffixes. This is also in accordance with Iḷampuuraṉar.

3.22. Verbal compounds

His explanation of vinai-ṭ-ṭokai is again based on Iḷampuuraṉar's view. Pavaṇanṭi explains that "the tenseless relative participles are vinai-ṭ-ṭokais" (suutra 364). This view of taking the first member of the compound as peyar eccam i.e., relative participle has been discussed at length in the previous chapter. Iḷampuuraṉar and Naccinaarkkiniyar are of this view.

3.2.3 Paṉpu-t-tokai compounds of quality

He points out that there are two types of paṉpu-t-tokai (suutra 365) viz., (1) the compound where the sufiixes explaining the qualities are deleted and (2) the compound where two nouns combine on one or the same meaning. Here again he follows in toto Iḷampuuraṇar.

3.2.4. Compound of Comparison

Uvama-t-tokai is explained by Pavaṇanti as a compound which does not contain the particle of comparison (suutra 366). Iḷamppuuraṇar also gives the same explanation.. In addition Pavaṇanti gives a list of particles of comparison which are deleted in the process of derivation, (suutra 367).

3.2.5. Coordinate compounds

Coordinate compounds are formed by deleting the particle -um which denotes the coordinate construction. These compounds are generally formed on the basis of the following semantic aspects. (1) eṇṇal "counting", (2) eṭuttal "weighing", (3) mukattal "measuring", (4) niittal "measuring of length" (suutra 368).

3.2.6 anmoḻi-t-tokai or bahuvriihi compound

The sixth type of compound viz., bahuvriihi compound is formed on the basis of the other five types of compounds enumerated and explained already. Tolkaappiyar has given only three types of compounds for the formation of "anmoḻi-t-

ṭokai'. Iḷampuuraṇar has included the other two also and this view is followed by Pavaṇanṭi (suutra 369).

3.2.7. *Importance of meaning*

There is another suutra (370) in which he explains as to where the importance of meaning lies. Except for the change of technical terms the ideas are same as found in Tolkaappiyam.

3.2.8 *Morphophonemic changes and compounds*

The importance of morphophonemic rules in the interpretation of compounds is explained in suutra 371. This is again an adaptation of Iḷampuuraṇar's explanation. When two nouns combine together two changes are possible. In one case the plosive of the second noun may double. This indicates the location. In the other case instead of doubling, the final nasal of the first word may become the homorganic nasal of the following plosive.

Examples

For (1) Vaṭuka+kaṇṇa ... Vaṭuka-kaṇṇan
"Kaṇṇan who belonged to Vaṭuka country"

For (2) Vaṭukan+Kaṇṅan ... Vaṭuka-ṅ-kaṇṇan
"Kaṇṇan who belongs to the Vaṭuka community"

3.2.9. Coordinate compounds

The idea of Tolkaappiyar that the coordinate compounds will end in plural is repeated as suutra 372 by Pavaṉanṭi.

3 2.10 Ambiguous compounds

There is a suutra (373) which deals with the ambiguous compounds. According to Pavaṉanṭi that these compounds, all of them are casal compounds, could be expanded into different deep structures where they will show different casal relations i.e., from the 2nd case to the 7th case. For example the compound ṭeyva vaṇakkam can be expanded either as ṭeyvaṭṭai vaṇaṅkum vaṇakkam "the worshipping of deity" or ṭeyvaṭṭukku vaṇakkam "the worship to the deity". Tolkaappiyar also deals with these ambiguous constructions in his chapter called Veeṟṟumai mayaṅkiyal. Thus it will be seen that Pavaṇanṭi follows Tolkaappiyam closely as interpreted by Ilampuuraṇar.

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உரைவளம் — மு. அருணாசலம் பிள்ளை
பதிப்பாசிரியர்கள் — டாக்டர் முத்துச்சண்முகன்
டாக்டர் தா. வே. வீராசாமி 18 - 00

15. வையை : மலர் இரண்டு
பதிப்பாசிரியர்கள் : டாக்டர் முத்துச் சண்முகன்
டாக்டர் இராம. பெரியகருப்பன் 8 - 00

16. நாடகக்கலையின் வரலாறு
— திரு.எஸ்.வி.சகஸ்ரநாமம் 6 - 00

17. மு.வ. ஆய்வடங்கல்
சு. வேங்கடராமன் 12 - 00

18. அகிலன் கருத்தரங்க ஆய்வுரைகள்
— பதிப்பாசிரியர்கள் : டாக்டர் முத்துச்சண்முகன்
டாக்டர் இராம. பெரியகருப்பன் 16 - 00

19. மு.வ. நினைவு மலர்
— பதிப்பாசிரியர்கள் : டாக்டர் முத்துச்சண்முகன்
சு. வேங்கடராமன் 10 - 00

20. வையை — மலர் மூன்று
— பதிப்பாசிரியர்கள் : டாக்டர் முத்துச்சண்முகன்
டாக்டர் தே. ஆண்டியப்பன் 15 - 00

1977

21. வையை — மலர் நான்கு
— பதிப்பாசிரியர்கள் : டாக்டர் முத்துச்சண்முகன்
டாக்டர் சு. வேங்கடராமன் 8 - 00

22. பாட்டும் கூத்தும்
— புத்தனேரி ரா. சுப்பிரமணியம் 7 - 00

1979

23. Nominal Composition in Tamil 15 – 00
— Dr. G. Vijayavenugopal

திருக்குறள ஆய்வக வெளியீடுகள்

1973

1. குறள் கண்ட பொருள்வாழ்வு
— டாக்டர். தி. முருகரத்தனம் 5 - 00

1974

2. குறள் கூறும் இறைமாட்சி
— டாக்டர். தி. முருகரத்தனம் 6 - 00

3. வள்ளுவர் வகுத்த அரசியல்
(கருத்தரங்கக் கட்டுரைகள்) 6 - 00

1975

4. வள்ளுவர் வகுத்த பொருளியல்
(கருத்தரங்கக் கட்டுரைகள்) 7 - 50

5. குறள் கண்ட சமுதாயம்
—காமாட்சி சீனிவாசன் 10 - 00

1976

6. திருக்குறள் மூலமும் பரிமேலழகர் உரையும் — பொருட்பால்
திரு. கோ. வடிவேலு செட்டியார் பதிப்பு 20 - 00

7. திருக்குறள் மூலமும் பரிமேலழகர் உரையும் — காமத்துப்பால்
திரு. கோ. வடிவேலு செட்டியார் பதிப்பு 14 - 00

1979

8. திருக்குறளும் விவிலியமும்
—செல்வி காமாட்சி ஸ்ரீனிவாசன் 16 - 00

9. குறள் கூறும் சமயம்
—செல்வி காமாட்சி ஸ்ரீனிவாசன் 10 - 00

(அச்சில்)

10. திருக்குறளும் உறுதிப் பொருள்களும்
(கருத்தரங்கக் கட்டுரைகள்)

கிடைக்குமிடம் :

மதுரை காமராசர் பல்கலைக் கழக மத்திய
கூட்டுறவு அங்காடி,
பல்கலைநகர்-625021,
மதுரை மாவட்டம்.